The New-York Times.

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REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

MR. TILTON'S ACCUSATION AGAINST THE BROOKLYN CLERGYMAN.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY—THE EVIDENCE AGAINST MR. BEECHER—PRIVATE LETTERS OF THE PARTIES IMPLICATED—MR. TILTON'S STATEMENT IN FULL.

The "statement" of Mr. Theodore Tilton, herewith presented, was laid before the Committee of Investigation which had been appointed by Mr. Ward Beecher to investigate and report upon the charges made against him. That committee was appointed and requested to act by the following letter from the Pastor of Plymouth Church:

BROOKLYN, June 27, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: In the present state of the public feeling I owe it to my friends and to the Church and the society over which I am Pastor to have some proper investigation made of the rumors, insinuations, or charges made respecting my conduct, as compromised by the late publications made by Mr. Tilton. I have thought that both the church and the society should be represented, and I take the liberty of asking the following gentlemen to serve in this inquiry, and to do that which truth and justice may require. I beg that each of the gentlemen named will consider this as if it had been separately and personally sent to him, namely:

From the Church—Henry W. Sage, Augustus Storrs, Henry M. Cleveland.

From the Society—Horace B. Claflin, John Winslow, S. V. White.

I desire you, when you have satisfied yourselves by an impartial and thorough examination of all sources of evidence, to communicate to the Examination Committee, or to the Church, such action as then may seem to you right and wise.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The letter appeared two days after Mr. Tilton's communication to Dr. Bacon had been published. The committee met, and Mr. Tilton sent to the gentlemen composing it a letter, in which he referred to the course taken by Mr. Beecher as "a direct challenge," which he accepted. He continued:

"I, therefore, give you notice that I shall prepare a full and detailed statement, in accordance with the terms of your committee's invitation to me, 'to furnish such facts as are within my knowledge' touching matters 'which compromise the character of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.' I shall be ready to lay this before you within a week or ten days, or as soon thereafter as I shall find myself able to set the numerous facts and evidences in such strict array as that I can cover them, each and all, with my oath to their exact truth, sworn before a magistrate."

This "statement" was presented by Mr. Tilton to the committee on Monday night, but no intimation of its character was allowed to escape, and its unexpected publication yesterday afternoon has doubtless considerably modified the programme laid out by the committee for their work. Mr. Beecher, who was at his farm at Peekskill, was at once sent for, and arrived in Brooklyn last night. A meeting of his friends was held at his residence. The Committee of Investigation did not meet last night, but it is understood that, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, they will hold a meeting this evening.

MR. TILTON'S LETTER TO THE COMMITTEE.

Gentlemen of the Committee:

In communicating to you the detailed statement of facts of evidences which you have been several days expecting at my hands, let me remind you of the circumstances which call this statement forth.

In my recent letter to Dr. Bacon I alluded to an offense and an apology by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. To whomsoever else this allusion seemed indefinite, to Mr. Beecher it was plain. The offense was committed by him; the apology was made by him; both acts were his own, and were among the most momentous occurences of his life. Of all men in Plymouth Church, or in the world, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was the one man who was best informed concerning this offense and apology, and the one man who least needed to inquire into either. Nevertheless while possessing a perfect knowledge of both these acts done by himself, he has chosen to put on a public affectation of ignorance and innocence concerning them, and has conspicuously appointed a committee of six of the ablest men of his church, together with two attorneys, to inquire into what he leaves you to regard as the unaccountable mystery of this offense and apology; as if he had neither committed the one nor offered the other; but as if both were the mere figments of another man's imagination—thus adroitly prompting the public to draw the deduction that I am a person under some hallucination or delusion, living in a dream, and forging a fraud. Furthermore, in order to cast over this explanation the delicate glamour which always lends a charm to the defense of a woman's honor, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, lately my wife, has been prompted away from her home, to reside among Mr. Beecher's friends, and to co-operate with him in his ostensibly honest and laudable inquiry into facts concerning which, she too, as well as he, has for years past had perfect and equal knowledge with himself.

This investigation, therefore, has been publicly pressed upon me by Mr. Beecher, seconded by Mrs. Tilton, both of whom in so doing have united in assuming before the public the non-existence of the grave and solemn facts into which they have conspired to investigate, for the purpose, not of eliciting, but of denying, the truth. This joint assumption by them, which has seemed to your committee to be in good faith, has naturally led you into an examination in which you expect to find, on their part, nothing but innocence, and on my part nothing but slander. It is now my unhappy duty, from which I have in vain hitherto sought earnestly to be delivered, to give you the facts and evidences for reversing your opinion on this subject.

In doing this painful, I may say heartrending, duty, the responsibility for making the grave disclosures which I am about to lay before you belongs not to me, but first to Mr. Beecher, who has prompted you to this examination, and next to Mrs. Tilton, who has joined him in a conspiracy which cannot fail to be full of peril and wretchedness to many hearts.

I call you to witness that in my first brief examination by your committee I begged and implored you not to inquire into the facts of this case, but rather to seek to bury them beyond all possible revelation. Happy for all concerned had this entreaty been heeded! It is now too late. The last opportunity for reconciliation and settlement has passed. This investigation, undertaken by you in ignorance of dangers against which Mr. Beecher should have warned you in advance, will shortly prove itself, to your surprise, to have been an act of wanton and wicked folly, for which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as its originator and public sponsor, will hereafter find no "space for repentance, though he seek it carefully and with tears." This desperate man must hold himself only, and not me, accountable for the wretchedness which these disclosures will carry to his own home and hearth as they have already brought to mine.

I will add that the original documents referred to in the ensuing sworn statement are, for the most part, in my possession, but that the apology and a few other papers are in the hands of Mr. Francis D. Moulton. Truly yours,

THEODORE TILTON.

MR. TILTON'S SWORN STATEMENT.

Whereas, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has instigated the appointment of a committee, consisting of six members of his church and society, to inquire and report upon alleged aspersions upon his character by Theodore Tilton; and, whereas, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, formerly the wife of Mr. Tilton, has openly deserted her home in order to co-operate with Mr. Beecher in a conspiracy to overthrow the credibility and good repute of her late husband, as a man and citizen; therefore, Theodore Tilton being thus authorized and required, and by the published demand made upon him by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and being now and hereafter released by act of Mrs. Tilton from further responsibility for concealment of the truth touching her relations with Mr. Beecher—therefore, Theodore Tilton hereby sets forth, under solemn oath, the following facts and testimony:

I. That on the 2d of October, 1855, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, a marriage between Theodore Tilton and Elizabeth M. Richards was performed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which marriage, thirteen years afterward, was dishonored and violated by this clergyman through the criminal seduction of this wife and mother, as hereinafter set forth.

II. That for a period of about fifteen years, extending both before and after this marriage, an intimate friendship existed between Theodore Tilton and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which friendship was cemented to such a degree that in consequence thereof the subsequent dishonoring by Mr. Beecher of his friend's wife was a crime of uncommon wrongfulness and perfidy.

III. That about nine years ago Rev. Henry Ward Beecher began, and thereafter continued, a friendship with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, for whose native delicacy and extreme religious sensibility he often expressed to her husband a high admiration; visiting her from time to time for years, until the year 1870, when, for reasons hereinafter stated, he ceased such visits; during which period, by many tokens and attentions, he won the affectionate love of Mrs. Tilton, whereby after long moral resistance by her, and after repeated assaults by him upon her mind with overmastering arguments, accomplished the possession of her person; maintaining with her thenceforward during the period hereinafter stated, the relation called criminal intercourse; this relation being regarded by her during that period as not criminal or morally wrong, such had been the power of his arguments as a clergyman to satisfy her religious scruples against such violation of virtue and honor.

IV. That on the evening of Oct. 10, 1868, or thereabouts, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton held an interview with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at his residence, she being then in a tender state of mind, owing to the recent death and burial of a young child; and during this interview an act of criminal commerce took place between this Pastor and this parishioner, the motive on her part being, as hereinbefore stated, not regarded by her at the time criminal or wrong; which act was followed by a similar act of criminality between these same parties at Mr. Tilton's residence, during a pastoral visit paid by Mr. Beecher to her on the subsequent Saturday evening, followed also by other similar acts on various occasions from the Autumn of 1868 to the Spring of 1870, the places being the two residences aforesaid, and occasionally other places to which her Pastor would invite and accompany her, or at which he would meet her by previous appointment; these acts of wrong being on her part, from first to last, not wanton or consciously wicked, but arising through a blinding of her moral perceptions, occasioned by the powerful influence exerted on her mind at that time to this end by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as her trusted religious preceptor and guide.

V. That the pastoral visits of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher to Mrs. Tilton, during the year 1868, became so frequent as to excite comment; being in marked contrast with his known habit of making few pastoral calls on his parishioners, which frequency in Mrs. Tilton's case is shown in letters written to her husband during his absence in the West; these letters giving evidence that during the period of five or six weeks twelve different pastoral calls on Mrs. Tilton were made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, which calls became noticeably infrequent on Mr. Tilton's return to his home.

VI. That previous to the aforesaid criminal intimacy, one of the reasons which Mrs. Tilton alleged for her encouragement of such exceptional attentions from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, was the fact that she had been much distressed with rumors against his moral purity, and wished to convince him that she could receive his kindness, and yet resist his solicitations; and that she could inspire in him, by her purity and fidelity, an increased respect for the chaste dignity of womanhood. Previous to the Autumn of 1868, she maintained with Christian firmness toward her Pastor this position of resistance, always refusing his amorous pleas, which were strong and oft-repeated; and, in a letter to her husband, dated Feb. 3, 1868, she wrote as follows:

"To love is praiseworthy, but to abuse the gift is sin. Here I am strong. No demonstrations or fascinations could cause me to yield my womanhood."

VII. That the first suspicion which crossed the mind of Theodore Tilton that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was abusing, or might abuse, the affection and reverence which Mrs. Tilton bore toward her Pastor, was an improper caress given by Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Tilton by the * * * * * * * while seated by her side on the floor of his library overlooking engravings. Mr. Tilton, a few hours afterward, asked of his wife an explanation of her permission of such a liberty, whereat she at first denied the fact, but then confessed it, and said that she had spoken chidingly to Mr. Beecher concerning it. On another occasion, Mr. Tilton, after leaving his house in the early morning, returned to it in the forenoon, and, on going to his bed-chamber, found the door locked, and when, on knocking, the door was opened by Mrs. Tilton, Mr. Beecher was seen within, apparently much confused, and exhibiting a flushed face. Mrs. Tilton afterward made a plausible explanation, which, from the confidence reposed in her by her husband, was by him deemed satisfactory.

VIII. That in the Spring of 1870, on Mr. Tilton's return from a Winter's absence, he noticed in his wife such evidences of the absorption of her mind in Mr. Beecher, that in a short time an estrangement took place between her husband and herself, in consequence of which she went into the country earlier than usual for a Summer sojourn. After an absence of several weeks she voluntarily returned to her home in Brooklyn. On the evening of July 3, 1870, when, and then and there, within a few hours after her arrival, and after exacting from her husband a solemn promise that he would do Rev. Henry Ward Beecher no harm, nor communicate to him what she was about to say, she made a circumstantial confession to her husband of the criminal facts herein before stated, accompanied with citations from Mr. Beecher's arguments and reasonings with her to overcome her long maintained scruple against yielding to his desires, and declaring that she had committed no wrong to her husband or her marriage vow, quoting, in support of this opinion that her pastor had repeatedly assured her that she was spotless and chaste, which she believed herself to be. She further stated that her sexual commerce with him had never proceeded from low or vulgar thoughts, either on her part or his, but always from pure affection and a high religious love. She stated, furthermore, that Mr. Beecher habitually characterized their intimacy by the term "nest-hiding," and he would suffer pain and sorrow if his hidden secret were ever made known. She said that her mind was often burdened by the deceit necessary for her to practice in order to prevent discovery, and that her conscience had many times impelled her to throw off this burden of enforced falsehood by making a full confession to her husband, so that she would no longer be living before him a perpetual lie. In particular she said that she had been on the point of making this confession a few months previously, during a severe illness, when she feared she might die. She affirmed also that Mr. Beecher had assured her repeatedly that he loved her better than he had ever loved any other woman, and she felt justified before God in her intimacy with him, save the necessary deceit which accompanied it, and at which she frequently suffered in her mind.

IX. That after the above named confession by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, she returned to the country to await such action by her husband as he might see fit to take; whereupon, after many considerations, the chief of which was that she had not voluntarily gone astray, but had been artfully misled, through religious reverence for Rev. Henry Ward Beecher as her spiritual guide, together also from a desire to protect the family from open shame, Mr. Tilton condoned the wrong, and he addressed to his wife such letters of affection, tenderness, and respect as he felt would restore her wounded spirit, and which did partially produce that result.

X. That in December, 1870, differences arose between Theodore Tilton and Henry C. Bowen, which were augmented by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Beecher; in consequence whereof, and at the wish of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, expressed in writing in a paper put into the hands of Mr. Francis D. Moulton, with a view to procure a harmonious interview between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher, such an interview was arranged and carried out by Mr. Moulton at his then residence, on Clinton street, Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton meeting and speaking then and there for the first time since Mrs. Tilton's confession of six months before. The paper in Mr. Moulton's hands was a statement by Mrs. Tilton of the substance of the confession which she had before made, and of her wish and prayer for reconciliation and peace between her pastor and her husband. This paper furnished to Mr. Beecher the first knowledge which he had as yet received that Mrs. Tilton had made such a confession. At this interview between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton, permission was sought by Mr. Beecher to consult with Mrs. Tilton on that same evening. This permission being granted, Mr. Beecher departed from Mr. Moulton's house, and in about half an hour returned thither, expressing his remorse and shame, and declaring that his life and work seemed brought to a sudden end. Later in the same evening Mr. Tilton, on returning to his house, found his wife weeping and in great distress, saying that what she had meant for peace had only given pain and anguish; that Mr. Beecher had just called on her, declaring that she had slain him, and that he would probably be tried before a council of ministers unless she would give him a written paper for his protection. Whereupon she said he dictated to her, and she copied in her own handwriting a suitable paper for him to use to clear himself before a council of ministers.

Mrs. Tilton having kept no copy of this paper, her husband asked her to make a distinct statement in writing of her design and meaning in giving it, whereupon she wrote as follows:

December 30, 1870—Midnight.

My Dear Husband:

I desire to leave with you, before going to bed, a statement that Mr. Henry Ward Beecher called upon me this evening and asked me if I would defend him against any accusation in a Council of Ministers; and I replied, solmnly that I would, in case the accuser was any other person than my husband. He (H. W. B.) dictated a letter, which I copied as my own, to be used by him as against any other accuser except my husband. This letter was designed to vindicate Mr. Beecher against all other persons save only yourself. I was ready to give him this letter because he said with pain that my letter in your hands addressed to him, dated Dec. 29, "had struck him dead, and ended his usefulness." You and I are pledged to do our best to avoid publicity. God grant a speedy end to all further anxieties. Affectionately, ELIZABETH.

On the next day, namely, Dec. 31, 1870, Mr. Moulton, on being informed by Mr. Tilton of the abovenamed transaction by Mr. Beecher, called on him (Mr. Beecher) at his residence, and told him that a reconciliation seemed suddenly made impossible by Mr. Beecher's nefarious act in procuring the letter which Mrs. Tilton had thus been improperly persuaded to make falsely. Mr. Beecher promptly, through Mr. Moulton, returned the letter to Mr. Tilton, with an expression of shame and sorrow for having procured it in the manner he did. The letter was as follows:

DEC. 30, 1870.

Wearied with importunity and weakened by sickness, I gave a letter implicating my friend Henry Ward Beecher, under assurances that that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was persuaded to it—almost forced—when I was in a weakened state of mind.

I regret it and recall its all statements.

E. R. TILTON.

I desire to say explicitly, Mr. Beecher has never offered any improper solicitation, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and a gentleman.

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

At the time of Mr. Beecher's returning the above document to Mr. Tilton through Mr. Moulton, Mr. Beecher requested Mr. Moulton to call at his residence in Columbia street the next day, which he did on the evening of Jan. 1, 1871. A long interview then ensued, in which Mr. Beecher expressed to Mr. Moulton great contrition and remorse for his previous criminalty with Mrs. Tilton; talking to himself shame for having misused his sacred office as a clergyman to corrupt her mind; expressing a determination to kill himself in case of exposure, and begging Mr. Moulton to take a pen and receive from his (Mr. Beecher's) lips an apology to be conveyed to Mr. Tilton, in the hope that such an appeal would secure Mr. Tilton's forgiveness.

The apology which Mr. Beecher dictated to Mr. Moulton was as follows:

MR. BEECHER'S APOLOGY.

[In trust with F. D. Moulton.]

My dear friend Moulton:

I ask, through you, Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God. He would have been a better man in my circumstances than I have been. I can ask nothing, except that he will remember all the other breasts that would ache. I will not plead for myself. I even wish that I were dead. But others must live to suffer. I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated. All my thoughts are running out toward my friends, and toward the poor child lying there, and praying, with her folded hands. She is guiltless, sinned against, bearing the transgression of another. Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God to put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me.

I have trusted this to Moulton, in confidence.

H. W. BEECHER.

In the above document, the last sentence and the signature are in the handwriting of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

XI. That Mrs. Tilton wrote the following letter to a friend:

No. 174 LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1871.

DEAR FRIEND: A cruel conspiracy has been formed against my husband, in which my mother and Mrs. Beecher have been the chief actors. * * *

Yours, truly,

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

XII. That in the following month Mr. Moulton, wishing to bind Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher by mutual expressions of a good spirit, elicited from them the following correspondence:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1871.

MY DEAR FRIEND: In several conversations with you, you have asked about my feelings toward Mr. Beecher; and yesterday you said the time had come when you would like to receive from me an expression of this kind in writing.

I say, therefore, very cheerfully, that, notwithstanding the great suffering which he has caused to Elizabeth and myself, I bear him no malice, shall do him no wrong, shall discountenance every project (by whomsoever proposed) for any exposure of his secret to the public, and (if I know myself at all) shall endeavor to act toward Mr. Beecher as I would have him in similar circumstances act toward me.

I ought to add that your own good offices in this case have led me to a higher moral feeling than I might otherwise have reached.

Ever yours, affectionately, THEODORE.

To FRANK MOULTON.

On the same day Mr. Beecher wrote to Mr. Moulton the following:

FEB. 7, 1871.

My Dear Friend Moulton:

I am glad to send you a book, &c.

* * * * * *

Many, many friends has God raised up to me, but to no one of them has He ever given the opportunity and the wisdom so to serve me as you have. You have also proved Theodore's friend and Elizabeth's. Does God look down from Heaven on three unhappier creatures that more need a friend than these? Is it not an intimation of God's intent of mercy to all, that each one of these has in you a tried and proved friend. But only in you are we thus united. Would to God, who orders all hearts, that by His kind mediation, Theodore, Elizabeth, and I could be made friends again.

Theodore will have the hardest task in such a case; but has he not proved himself capable of the noblest things? I wonder if Elizabeth knows how generously he has carried himself toward me. Of course, I can never speak with her again, without his permission, and I do not know that, even then, it would be best.

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Mr. Moulton, on the same day, asked Mr. Tilton if he would permit Mr. Beecher to address a letter

Continued on Fifth Page.

WASHINGTON.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN VICKSBURG ANTICIPATED.

A CALL ON THE UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES FOR TROOPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Secretary of War this morning received two long dispatches from the Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Mississippi, A. K. Davis, asking the President to send United States troops to Vicksburg, in anticipation of serious disturbances at the forthcoming election in that city on Aug. 4. The first dispatch states that partisan feeling is very bitter, that the excitement is increasing, and that the danger of armed disturbance is very great. In the second dispatch the Lieutenant Governor states what he considers the constitutional reason for calling upon the President for troops. He represents that all the arms belonging to Mississippi were some time since distributed to the militia under the general laws of the State; that Gov. Ames some months since called upon the militia companies to return these arms to the State Arsenal; that this call was disobeyed; thereupon Gov. Ames in like manner issued a second call, which was also disobeyed, and that consequently the State of Mississippi is without arms, while its militia is in a condition of insubordination against the State Executive. The acting Executive therefore calls upon the General Government to assist in preventing domestic violence. Gen. Belknap, after some deliberation, ordered Gen. McDowell, head-quarters at Louisville, in command of the Department of the South, to send two companies to Vicksburg. The dispatches have been forwarded to the President at Long Branch. An answer is expected in the morning, approving the course of the Secretary of War.

THE SAFE-BURGLARY INVESTIGATION.

The Grand Jury yesterday in the safe-burglary matter examined Michael Hayes, one of the cracksmen who opened the safe, two Washington detectives, and A. B. Williams. The prosecuting authorities directed Michael Hayes, in company of a bailiff, to walk over the city for the purpose of identifying the house in which he has testified he had interviews with various persons in connection with the matter, among them Nettleship. After an extended walk Hayes identified to the authorities what is known as the Washington Club House as the place where the alleged interviews with himself were had.

AN ORDER TO PURSUE RAIDING INDIANS ON THEIR RESERVATIONS.

The Society of Friends will not be pleased with the action of the Government to-day in relation to the Indians. Gen. Phil. Sheridan recently made formal application for permission to pursue and punish the Indians upon their reservations. This permission has hitherto been uniformly refused. The present application was forwarded to the War Department with an approving indorsement by Gen. Sherman. The Secretary of War and the Acting Secretary of the Interior, after having carefully considered the question to-day, decided to give this permission to Gen. Sheridan. An order to that effect was telegraphed him. The order cautions Gen. Sheridan against inflicting injury upon friendly Indians.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

The latest rumor about the Russian Mission is that the President will tender it to Gen. E. C. Wane, of Savannah, Ga. Gen. Wane is a personal friend of the President, and was some time since nominated and confirmed Consul to the Japanese port to which Gen. Van Buren has been recently appointed. Gen. Wane at that time declined the appointment.

THE GENEVA AWARD COMMISSION.

The Geneva Award Commissioners meet here to-morrow for preliminary organization.

SURVEYING FOR LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Mr. Kimball, Chief of the Revenue Marine Service, is absent on a survey of the coast from Maine to Cape Hatteras, for the purpose of selecting sites for the new life-saving stations authorized by recent act of Congress.

THE RUMORED MEXICAN NEGOTIATIONS DENIED.

Gen. Nelson, Ex-Minister to Mexico, now here, emphatically denies the new rumor that any negotiations are now pending with the United States for the cession of any portion of Mexican territory. He says the suggestion of such a movement in Mexico would cause another revolution.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MISSISSIPPI PETITIONING FOR TROOPS.

A second dispatch has been received here from Lieut. Gov. Davis, of Mississippi, stating that, in the present unorganized condition of the militia in that State, he is unable to preserve the peace, and making a formal application to the President for protection against domestic violence, under section 4 of the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States. This application has already been telegraphed to the President. It is not doubted here but that the required protection will be given, as Davis asks for only two companies of troops. These can be sent to Vicksburg within a few hours from Jackson.

ENGINEERING ORDERS.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers the following-named officers of the corps of Engineers, in addition to their present duties, have been assigned as follows: Major Wm. E. Merrill, as engineer of the fourteenth light-house district; Major Chas. R. Suter, as engineer of the fifteenth light-house district. First Lieut. Allyn Capron, of the First Artillery, has been ordered to report in person to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for assignment to duty.

ARMY ORDERS.

The following-named officers have been relieved from duty at the Military Academy at West Point, to take effect Aug. 30, 1874: Capt. John R. McGinnis, of the Ordnance Department; First Lieut. James W. Reilly, Ordnance Department; John C. Mallory, Corps of Engineers; E. H. Totten, First Artillery; W. F. Reynolds, Jr., First Artillery; John P. Story, Jr., Fourth Artillery. The artillery officers thus relieved will join their respective commands. Capt. McGinnis is assigned to duty at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts; Lieut. Reilly will report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance; Lieut. Mallory will report to the Chief of Engineers. The following-named officers have been ordered to report in person on the 28th of August, 1874, to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., for assignment to duty as follows: Capt. Alfred Mordecai, Ordnance Department, vice Capt. McGinnis, relieved; First Lieut. J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, vice First Lieut. Story, relieved; Second Lieut. C. W. Larned, Seventh Cavalry, vice First Lieut. Totten, relieved; Second Lieut. W. E. Birkhimer, Third Artillery, in the Department of Philosophy; Second Lieut. George E. Bacon, Sixteenth Infantry, vice First Lieut. Reynolds, relieved. First Lieuts. J. D. Stevenson, Eighth Cavalry, and George W. Steele, Fourteenth Infantry, have been relieved from recruiting service and ordered to join their regiments.

NAVAL INTELLIGNNCE.

Information has been received at the Navy Department that the United States tug Fortune, Lieut. Commander T. M. Green, left Galveston, Texas, on the 16th inst., for Washington. The United States steamer Despatch, recently refitted at Norfolk to take the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on a tour of inspection along the Atlantic coast, lost two blades of her screw while going from the Norfolk Navy-yard to Hampton Roads, and had to return to be docked for repairs. It is supposed that she struck a sunken rock or other hidden substance. The accident will not delay the trip of the Senate Committee. Rear Admiral Pennock was at Yokohama on the 16th of June, and it was his intention to make the waters of Japan his head-quarters during the Summer. Master E. H. Taunt has been ordered to temporary duty on board the receiving-ship New-Hampshire, preparatory to being ordered to sea.

THE BANK NOTE CONTRACTS.

The war of the Bank Note Companies has been transferred from a Congressional committee to the Treasury. To-day Secretary Bristow and Assistant Secretary Conant heard the claims of the American National and the Columbia Companies of this city. It is the old fight before another tribunal. After hearing the arguments on both sides, the Secretary decided he could not interfere with the existing contract, particularly as the case was pending before Congress.

TREASURY APPOINTMENTS.

W. W. Wilson, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Chief of the Division of Loans in the office of the United States Treasury.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The award of the National Bank Note Company, received to-day for redemption, was $222,206. The total amount received to date aggregates $6,331,072.

The District Commissioners have drawn from the Treasury, out of the $1,300,000 appropriated, $473,138 44. The amount thus far drawn has been on account of interest in the following sums: $219,374 70, $17,757 22, $235,913 96, and $91 76.

The Controller of the Currency authorized the organization of the Farmers' National Gold Bank of San Jose, Cal., with a capital of $500,000.

PARTY FEELING IN VICKSBURG—TROOPS CALLED FOR.

A telegram was received at the White House this morning, from A. K. Davis, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Mississippi, stating that party feeling in Vicksburg was very high on account of an election which is to take place Aug. 4, and asking that United States troops be stationed there to prevent any outbreak. The telegram was forwarded to the President at Long Branch.

DEATH OF LIEUT. BUCK.

A dispatch was received at the Navy Department this morning from the Commandant of the Navy-yard at Pensacola, announcing the death of Lieut. William T. Buck, at that place this morning of apoplexy.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following are the balances remaining in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $13,235,343; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,365,000; coin, $70,852,688, including coin certificates, $32,909,900; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

THE RIGHT OF TELEGRAPH COMPANIES TO ERECT THEIR LINES ON RAILROADS.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A decision involving very important principles was rendered in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon, by Judge Drummond, in the case of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company against the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. The telegraph company, accepting the act of Congress of July 24, 1866, entitled "An act to aid in erecting telegraph lines, and secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," commenced the construction of a line along the route of the Rock Island Railroad, between Chicago and Omaha. The railroad company ordered the telegraph company to desist after a few poles were set. Thereupon the telegraph company applied to the United States Circuit Court for an injunction restraining the railroad company from interfering with the construction of their lines, claiming that, as the Rock Island Road carried the United States mail, it was a post road, and came under the provisions of the act of 1866.

The railroad company was represented by Messrs. Williams & Thompson, attorneys. It was claimed by them that the act in question applied only to roads traversing the public domain; that the right of way, which had been condemned and purchased by the railroad company under State laws, was the property of the railroad company, and, under the fifth amendment to the Constitution, could not be taken without compensation.

Judge Drummond in his decision held that the act of July 24, 1866, limits the powers therein conferred to such military and post roads of the United States as are owned or exclusively controlled by the Government; that the act does not include railroads which have been designated as post routes by other acts of Congress, over which the Government exercises no control, but simply contracts for the carriage of the mails of the United States; that neither under the act of 1866, nor under any other act, can Congress take, or authorize the taking of the private property of a railroad corporation, for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a telegraph line without compensation for the franchise so sought to be granted.

AN ARKANSAS VENDETTA.

ONE OF THE WALLACES KILLED AND ANOTHER FATALLY WOUNDED.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 21.—William Wallace, a brother, and Robert Wallace, a cousin of Sid Wallace, who was hanged at Clarksville last March, were shot from the bush near Clarksville, Johnson County, last evening. Robert was killed instantly and William was mortally wounded. No arrests were made. This is the continuation of the Wallace vendetta, which has existed in Johnson County for two years. A number of kinsmen of the Wallaces armed themselves and went to Clarksville this morning hunting for the assassins.

LONG BRANCH NOTES—THE FIFTH MARYLAND REGIMENT.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 21.—President Grant will leave here to-morrow for Paterson, N. J. He will return on Thursday to meet the Secretary of the Treasury and confer with him on financial matters.

The long-looked-for Fifth Maryland Regiment, under command of J. Stricker Jenkins, will arrive here to-morrow morning about 4 o'clock, having left Baltimore at 9 o'clock this evening on a special train. They will go into encampment for eight days on the field adjoining the East End Hotel. They will be accompanied by the Marine Band of Washington, numbering sixty-five pieces. The regiment will take their meals at Leland's Ocean Hotel, where also a grand concert and full dress ball will be given in their honor by the guests and residents at Long Branch. Lieut. Col. Pontier, Quartermaster of the Fifth, has been here for the past few days making arrangements. President Grant has consented to review the corps on Friday afternoon, and a grand stand will be erected in front of the Ocean Hotel for the purpose. He will also be present with his family at a grand reception to be given in the evening. During their stay here they will be reviewed by Govs. Groome, Dix, Hartranft, and Parker. On Tuesday next, by invitation of Gov. Joel Parker, the Fifth, under escort of the Seventh Regiment of New-Jersey, Col. Angell, will visit the historical battle-field of Monmouth, at Freehold. On Wednesday they will leave here on a special train, arriving in New-York at 6 P. M. After marching up Broadway they will take the train for Philadelphia and Cape May, where a reception has been tendered them by the residents and proprietors of the Stockton Hotel. They will leave Cape May on Friday and return home.

THE CINCINNATI PRINTERS' TROUBLES—A DASTARDLY TRICK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 21.—Yesterday morning, when the *Gazette* compositors who took the vacant places of the union compositors went home, it was deemed necessary that they should be escorted by policemen. During the day threats had been made by union men against the new compositors, and in one instance a letter was sent to the sister of a *Gazette* printer, saying that if her brother did not leave the composing-room there would be bloodshed. Last night, after the regular midnight lunch, a number of compositors were seized with severe vomiting and purging, accompanied by a burning sensation in the throat and stomach, and several of them were compelled to go home. It is supposed the coffee was poisoned. Some of the coffee was preserved, and a chemical analysis will be made of it to-day.

SETTLING OF A COAL MINE.

SINKING OF THE GROUND AND PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE MINE.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 21.—Last Saturday evening, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, an extensive cave occurred in the Enterprise Colliery, north of this city. The miners discovered signs of the coming cave, and made their escape, but had been out but a few moments when the crash came. In their hurry they left the mules, twenty-five in number, behind, but went back after them when the ground had ceased settling. They had succeeded in rescuing all, but another cave occurred, and cut them off from the main opening, and they had to make their exit through the safety opening. The next morning the engineer, Henry Carey, entered the mine with a lighted lamp, when the gas, which had been driven into that part by the cave, exploded, bruising him severely. The surface shows a number of cracks or fissures, but none of the houses, of which a number are built over the mine, are perceptibly injured. An area of eight or ten acres is included in the cave, but it has all settled evenly and the damage outside is very slight. Inside of the mine it is quite serious, and will entail a loss upon the operators. The lowest vein worked is twelve feet thick, and is about 350 feet from the surface. The upper one is a nine feet vein, and has been worked, but the middle vein is five feet thick, and has never been worked. It cannot yet be told whether this latter vein can be worked hereafter.

THE INDIANS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GEN. SHERIDAN—ACTIVE MEASURES TO BE INSTITUTED.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In connection with the application of Gen. Sheridan as to effective operations against the Indians—the Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes—the Secretary of War has instructed the General of the Army as follows:

JULY 20, 1874.

Respectfully returned to the General of the Army. In accordance with suggestions and recommendations received to-day from the Acting Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the guilty Indians will be pursued and punished wherever found, and the reservation lines should be no barrier to such operations. Care should be taken not to strike innocent and friendly Indians who are near the Agency, and who have taken no part in the recent forays. Measures should be immediately taken to keep friendly Indians from others, and permission be offered to others who are friendly, and have not had opportunity to join them, to come in. Then all who persist in hostilities should be pursued and punished.

The Secretary of the Interior will be immediately informed of these instructions, and a copy of the letter of the Secretary of the Interior, of July 18, inclosing a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the same date, received to-day, will be sent as soon as copied, to you, for transmission to Gen. Sheridan.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

A BAND OF WARRIORS REPULSED WITH LOSS—THREE SURVEYORS KILLED.

GALVESTON, July 21.—A special dispatch from Austin to the *News* says: "Late intelligence received at the Adjutant General's office from Indian Territory states that on June 28 the Comanches, Kiowas, and Cheyennes attacked the settlement at Doty Wells, and were repulsed with the loss of sixteen killed and twenty wounded. A large number of horses were also killed.

Three surveyors, employed by Hockbush & Armstrong, were killed by Indians near the Antelope Hills. The friendly Indians are collected around the Wichita Agency. The warriors and young men of the three tribes above named are all on the war-path.

It is reported that a company of United States cavalry were attacked at Otter Creek, and four men and all their horses captured."

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 22—1 A. M.—*For New-England generally clear weather will prevail, with north or west winds, low temperature, and rising, followed by falling barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	68°	67°	3:30 P. M.	81°	75°
6 A. M.	67°	71°	6 P. M.	77°	78°
9 A. M.	70°	78°	9 P. M.	72°	74°
12 M.	76°	75°	12 P. M.	68°	76°

Average temperature yesterday.......74¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......72⅜°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Globe Hotel and outbuildings, at Penetanguishene, Ontario, were completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The adjoining store, owned by Jaffray Brothers, was considerably damaged. They were insured in the Canada and Western Insurance Company.

During a violent storm, Monday night, the Clark House stable, in Cornwall, N. Y., was struck by lightning and burned. Three cows were killed by the lightning. The loss is $3,000; insurance, $1,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the apartments of John O'Hearn, on the top floor of the frame tenement, in Seventy-fourth street, between Avenues A and B. Damage to building and contents, $100.

A fire occurred at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of No. 482 Hudson street, occupied by Henry Muhlmeaster, as a cabinet shop. Damage, $25.

Children playing with matches in the apartments of John Murphy, at No. 3 Hubert street, set fire to the furniture yesterday morning, and caused $25 damage.

Wingerberg's sash and blind factory, in Plainfield, N. J., caught fire Monday, and notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the firemen, was utterly destroyed. The flames communicated with the Central Railroad round-house, and that was also consumed. The loss is estimated at $3,000.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, commenced their session at Springfield, Ill., yesterday. The attendance was small.

Gen. Joseph Hooker and party arrived in Toronto, Ontario, Monday evening, and are staying at the Queen's Hotel there.

John Fitzpatrick, a switchman at North Chelmsford, N. H., while crossing the track yesterday, was struck by an engine and fatally injured.

A party of 330 Mennonite immigrants have reached the depot at Toronto, Ontario, en route for Manitoba. They go by rail via the United States.

A young man named Wentworth, supposed to be from Massachusetts, was drowned in Farmington, Conn., on Sunday. The residence of his friends is unknown in Farmington.

Sixteen persons were arraigned at Port Rowan yesterday, before a bench of Magistrates, and fined, for violating the Fishery act during the close season.

The Fourth Congressional District Republican Convention at Coushatta, La., nominated George L. Smith for Congress, and passed resolutions in-

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

GOVERNMENT OPPOSITION TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILL.

PARIS, July 21.—The Government, on Thursday, will announce its opposition to Mr. Perier's Constitutional bill. The recent ministerial appointments make it still less probable that the bill will be adopted. If it is rejected, the belief is that further discussion on constitutional proposals will be postponed until November, and that the Assembly will be prorogued next week.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

PARIS, July 21.—In the Assembly to-day, the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stated that it was impossible for France to hold aloof from the Brussels Congress; but the Government would undertake nothing in connection with it without the consent of the Assembly. The Government will insist on the exclusion of naval questions, in accordance with the example of England.

SPAIN.

MANIFESTO FROM DON CARLOS—RELIGIOUS TOLERATION GUARANTEED.

BAYONNE, July 21.—Don Carlos has issued a manifesto guaranteeing religious toleration, engaging not to disturb the sales of church property at present completed, promising a representative but not a revolutionary Government, undertaking to restore the finance of the country, and insuring liberty so far as it is consistent with order.

The manifesto concludes as follows: "If the rebellion continues, we shall stifle it with cannon. Those who reject our proffers of conciliation to-day will be compelled to submit to the law of the conqueror to-morrow."

THE SURRENDER OF CUENCA—GALLANT DEFENSE BY THE REPUBLICANS.

MADRID, July 21.—An official report of the loss of Cuenca has been received. The defense was brave and obstinate to the last. On the 13th the Republicans defending the Faubourg Carretea repelled three assaults made by Don Alfonso with 8,000 men. The Carlists ultimately captured the Faubourg. The Republicans retired to the principal square of the town and refused to surrender. Four more attacks were made upon them, in each of which the Carlists met with a repulse. During the morning of the 15th, after the firing had lasted fifty-six hours, the Carlists gained the square. The Republicans began to retreat to the citadel, when they suddenly encountered a fresh force of 4,000 Carlists, who by some unexplained means had gained possession of the citadel. Gen. Yglesias, the Republican commander, and all his officers and men then surrendered as prisoners of war.

INHUMANITIES PERPETRATED BY THE CARLISTS.

MADRID, July 21.—The Carlists sacked and burned many houses in Cuenca, murdered a number of the inhabitants, made heavy requisitions for provisions, demanded a contribution amounting in the aggregate to two years' taxes paid by the city, and destroyed the fortifications. The enemy report their losses at 150 killed and 700 wounded.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

THE PROJECT FOR IBERIAN UNION NOT FAVORED IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, July 21.—A recent article in the *Imparcial*, of Madrid, favoring Iberian union, has developed the existence of a strong opposition to that project in Portugal. Lisbon advices state that the article of the *Imparcial* was received there with the greatest disfavor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BETTING AT NEWMARKET—A CHARGE DISMISSED.

LONDON, July 21.—The Newmarket Magistrates have dismissed the summons against Mr. Chaplin, Steward of the Jockey Club, to answer for a violation of the act of Parliament in permitting betting on the Newmarket race-course. But leave has been granted to the prosecution to carry the case to a superior court.

GERMANY.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL INSPECTING THE POSTAL SERVICE.

BERLIN, July 21.—Hon. Marshall Jewell, the newly-appointed Postmaster General of the United States, has arrived in this city from St. Petersburg, on his way home. He is engaged in inspecting the German postal service, and says he finds some arrangements which may be applied with advantage to the American postal system. Mr. Jewell will leave in a few days for Paris.

CUBA.

DOCKRAY'S SENTENCE COMMUTED TO TEN YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

HAVANA, July 21.—The death sentence pronounced against Dockray has been commuted to ten years' imprisonment by President Serrano, at the instance of Captain General Concha.

SUSPENSION OF OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INSURGENTS.

HAVANA, July 21.—Active operations against the Insurgents in the vicinity of Sancti Espiritu, Moron, and in other jurisdictions, have been suspended on account of heavy rain-storms, which have rendered the roads impassable.

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

A THREE MILLION LOAN—DISCOVERY OF A BAEZ CONSPIRACY—RETURN OF AN EXILE.

KINGSTON, July 21.—Advices from Jacmel to the 11th inst. have been received. The Presidential term is to be changed to eight years.

It was stated at Jacmel that the firm of White & Hartman, of Port-au-Prince, had offered the Government to negotiate a Haytian loan of $3,000,000.

Advices from San Domingo City of the 13th inst. state that several persons had been arrested at Santiago, charged with intending to excite a revolt at the instigation and in the interest of Baez. The plot was discovered by the authorities in time to prevent any disturbance of the public tranquility.

President Gonzalez is paying particular attention to the promotion of agricultural interests.

The United States steamer Canandaigua had called at San Domingo City. Her commander visited President Gonzalez, and salutes were exchanged between the vessel and the forts.

Gen Luperon, who was banished during the administration of Baez, has returned and issued a manifesto, promising obedience to the existing Government, and that he will not take up arms except in the event of an attempt by Baez to return to the country as President.

JAMAICA.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. QUESADA.

KINGSTON, July 21.—Gen. Quesada and staff have arrived here. Their destination is unknown.

CAPTAIN DYER RESIGNS.

BOSTON, July 21.—The course of Capt. Dyer, of the Sixth Police district, in connection with the Pomeroy investigation, has caused so much dissatisfaction, that, at the request of the Mayor, he has resigned.

LONDON NOTES.

OPENING OF LEICESTER SQUARE.

OTHER METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS—BARON GRANT'S SCHEMES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 4, 1874.

The ceremony of presenting Leicester square to the public was gone through the day before yesterday with considerable pomp. The square is laid out much in the style of the Parc De Monceaux at Paris, and the flower-beds, the grass plots, the gravel paths, the fountains, the marble statues, the gilt railings, are beautifully fresh. The flowers may fade; the grass plots—now intensely green—may grow yellow; the gravel, now brilliantly yellow, may turn brown; the bronzed railings tipped with gold may become rusty; the appearance of the square, the day of its being handed over, will all, the same, not be forgotten. Doubtless, too, a sufficient staff of gardeners will be appointed to keep the square in something like its present order. Against the bad effects of London smoke nothing, I imagine, can be of much avail. But our smoke is not what it used to be before the act was passed by which the smoke produced in factories must be consumed on the premises, and since the construction of the Thames embankment, by which the course of the river has been narrowed and quickened, there has been an improvement, I fancy, in the character of our fogs.

There will, in any case, be an improvement in the character of our squares. What a few weeks ago was the great eye-sore of London has now become one of its brightest ornaments; but the change brought about in the appearance of Leicester square may equally be effected in that of Soho square, Golden square, and other inclosures of the same deserted aspect. Owing to the abuse of what is called self-government, (often only another expression for "self-neglect,") our squares have everywhere, except in fashionable and aristocratic neighborhoods, fallen into a condition not to be compared with what seemed to be the normal one of Leicester square prior to Baron Grant's appearance on the scene, but into a very discreditable condition all the same. The houses in most of these squares are no longer places of residence, as when they were first built, but are occupied merely for business purposes. Now, men immersed in business care no more than men plunged in devotion about external surroundings. A Manchester man will stare at you with astonishment if, in answer to a conventional remark about the weather, you reply to him that you don't like the weather with which Manchester is usually afflicted, and will probably point out to you that one kind of weather is as good as another for business purposes. The commonplace statue of Cobden, which neither adorns nor disfigures, but which is precisely suited to, the principal square at Manchester, does not vex him; nor can he tell, any more than the chance visitor, whether the huge rectangular mass on which Cobden rests his arm is intended to represent a bale of cotton or an enormous loaf. The same man, however, at his villa outside the city, to which he retires when the commercial fighting of the day is at an end, will be very particular indeed about his household furniture, the trees in his shrubbery, and the flowers in his garden; and in London, also, the man of business will put up with anything that does not, during business hours, interfere with the transaction of business, and will not think of gratifying whatever artistic tastes, whatever æsthetic sense, may happen to belong to him until he has left his place of business for his ordinary domestic abode. Were it not for the sharp line of separation that exists in England between home life and business life, our business quarters—abandoned after 4 o'clock in the afternoon—would doubtless be less grim and gloomy than they actually are. But attempts have recently been made, chiefly by the Board of Works, to render London a habitable city; and already the deepened and narrowed Thames, purified by its own more rapid current, and no longer contaminated by London sewage—which, under present arrangements, is conveyed to some favored spot in the Essex marshes—from being a mere nuisance has become an ornament and a source of benefit to the metropolis. The embankment, with its broad quays and here and there its beautiful gardens, extends from Blackfriars Bridge, by the Temple and Temple Gardens, Somerset House, the Houses of Parliament, Millbank Penitentiary, and Chelsea Hospital—with gardens of its own running down to the river—as far as Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, where, for the last thirty years, has lived our now venerable philosopher, Thomas Carlyle; and soon the magnificent carriage road, which runs for something like three miles alongside the river, must be recognized as the finest drive in or near London. The Paris quays, so long the envy of Londoners, are mean in comparison with those which now line the left bank of the Thames from Chelsea to Blackfriars; and only those of your readers who have been to St. Petersburg can form some idea of them from the quays of the swift-flowing, transparent Neva, to which, however, our London quays are immeasurably superior.

For the first time Londoners are getting to be proud of London, which, deficient though it be in public buildings of real magnificence, does certainly possess a greater number of parks and gardens than any other capital in Europe. It used to be said that a resident in Kensington might walk to Pall Mall as if through the country. His way would lie through Kensington Gardens, Hyde Park, and (crossing Piccadilly at Apsley House) the Green Park. Passing from the Green Park to St. James' Park, and from St. James' Park (across Whitehall) to the Thames embankment, he might now continue his quasi-rural promenade by the river side and reach Blackfriars—that is to say, the heart of the city—without once ceasing to breathe the full fresh air. Now that it has been clearly shown that London may be rendered—in fact, is being rendered—agreeable and salubrious as a place of residence, I fancy that, as in other capitals, professional men and men in some kinds of business will live in London itself, instead of maintaining, according to the present fashion, a private house in the suburbs and chambers or offices in town. I cannot fancy Leicester square becoming a fashionable locality, but if Baron Grant's example in respect to Leicester square finds imitators, the old squares of the "West-Centre" districts of London may, and doubtless will, regain the favor in which they were at one time held as places of residence.

The total expense of buying up the waste land of Leicester square and presenting it to the public is said to have amounted to upward of £27,000—say "£30,000," as Baron Grant would himself put it—and cynics declare that such a munificent gift, coming whence it does, can only be looked upon as so much "conscience money;" and as the Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges, from time to time, to have received from poor conscience-stricken wretches who suddenly remember that they have cheated the Government in the matter of income tax. I, who am not a cynic, cannot take this view, for it is obvious that the thousands of persons who have lost money by Baron Grant's schemes will neither be compensated nor in any way benefited by his beautifying and throwing open Leicester Square to the general public. It is quite possible that, finding himself very unpopular in the city, he may have been glad to seize an opportunity of rendering himself comparatively popular in the neighborhood of the West End. To judge, however, by the guests who were present on Thursday at the ceremony of the opening, he has not yet succeeded in getting himself recognized either by political or fashionable, far less by purely aristocratic, society, and it was interesting, if only as a sign, to observe that the large assembly brought together was composed much like the audience at the first representation of a new piece. There was never any chance of getting the Prince of Wales to open the square. Neither was it at all likely that any leading member of the Government would be induced to be present—though Baron Grant, like so many newly-enriched men, thinks Liberalism low, and is as strong a Conservative as is Mr. Disraeli himself. Spite of his wealth, spite of his Scotch name, adopted in lieu of a German one ending in "heim," spite of his purchased title of "Baron," spite of the more important fact that he is a member of the British Parliament, he could get no one of any eminence to preside at the ceremony of giving away Leicester Square; and the Baron, in fact, gave it away himself, under his own auspices.

He was saved, however, the humiliation of a counter-demonstration which had been planned, and was very near being carried into execution. It had been proposed that a procession of victims should take place—of persons, that is to say, who had invested money in Baron Grant's speculations; and a committee was formed for the purpose of furnishing the various groups—or perhaps I should say "crowds"—with appropriate banners. These were to be of a funereal character, having such inscriptions as "Ruined by the Crédit Mobilier of England!" "Holders of Japanese scrip (no quotations)!" "Lost everything by the Roumanian Railways!" "Who salted the Emma mine?" and so on. A list of about twenty-five companies had been prepared; and the procession having been forbidden as likely to lead to a breach of the peace, handbills were circulated giving an account of the various companies started by Baron Grant, the paid-up capital, and the actual value of the shares. According to these statements, capital has been invested in Baron Grant's companies to the amount of £24,000,000 (twenty-four millions sterling); and the value of the shares in these companies may be now estimated at £4,000,000 (four millions sterling). S. E.

THE COUGHLIN BIGAMY CASE.

INTERESTING TESTIMONY YESTERDAY—THE TRIAL STILL ON.

The trial of James Coughlin on a charge of bigamy was resumed yesterday in the Hudson County, N. J., Court of Oyer and Terminer. Rev. John E. Cookman was the first witness sworn. He testified that he was Pastor of the Bradford Street M. E. Church in January, 1871, and that he performed the ceremony of marriage on the 25th of that month for James Coughlin and Willissia Stevens. Mrs. Mary Conroy was the only witness. He made out a certificate of marriage and a certificate to file with the Bureau of Vital Statistics in New-York. The next time that he saw Mrs. Coughlin and Mrs. Conroy again was just after the former had been deserted by her husband, and he gave them a new certificate made out from the church record. George Wyckoff, Cashier of the New-York County Bank, testified that he knew Coughlin for five or six years, and he knew his signature, because he kept an account at the bank. Witness testified that Coughlin's name on the certificate that went to the Bureau of Vital Statistics was in his own handwriting. Jacob A. Wehle, a clerk in the Bureau of Vital Statistics, identified the certificate filed with the bureau.

Mrs. Mary J. Conroy, a sister of Mrs. Coughlin No. 1, was the next witness called. She testified that she became acquainted with Coughlin in the Spring of 1869, at Otto Cottage Garden, Hoboken; she met him frequently afterward at various places. On the 25th of January, 1871, she and Coughlin and her sister went to the residence of Rev. Mr. Cookman, and Coughlin and her sister were married in her presence. The ceremony was performed between 7:30 and 9 o'clock in the evening, afterward they went around into Bleecker street, had some refreshments and then went home. A marriage certificate and the paper for the Bureau of Vital Statistics were made out that evening in Mr. Cookman's house, and were signed by Coughlin, my sister, and myself. Mr. Cookman handed the marriage certificate to Mrs. Coughlin. After the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Coughlin went to live at No. 263 Fifteenth street, New-York; afterward they moved to Horatio street. Witness said she did not live with her husband. Her eldest sister, Mrs. Armstrong, objected to Willissia receiving Coughlin's visits, and Willissia left home. She went to live in furnished rooms in Macdougal street, and during the time she lived there witness did not visit her because she did not think it proper to go housekeeping before being married.

Willissia Coughlin was offered as a witness after recess. Mr. Dixon, of counsel for the defense, objected to her on the ground that the State claimed her as the wife of the defendant, and she was not a competent witness against him. She testified that she was married Jan. 25, 1871, to Coughlin. Before that he had furnished rooms for her on Fifteenth street and Macdougal street, New-York, and visited her three or four times a week; remained sometimes till 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning.

Mary Keegan, servant in the employ of Willissia and Mr. Coughlin, testified that she had seen the marriage certificate hanging up over the walls in the room occupied by the couple after the alleged marriage.

Margaret Bingham testified that before the alleged marriage she had made dresses for Willissia Coughlin, and the defendant had paid for them. She had talked with Coughlin after the separation about his providing witness with money to take Mrs. Coughlin out West, but she could not say whether the proposition was her own or Coughlin's. Mrs. Carpenter, sister of Willissia, testified that she visited Coughlin and Willissa, at their rooms, the day after the alleged marriage. Coughlin said he had just been married, and wanted her to take some wine, and Willissia showed her the marriage certificate, which lay in the bureau drawer. Four months ago she met Coughlin, by appointment, in the office of one of his counsel, Mr. Winfield, and he asked her to try to effect a settlement. Witness went and saw her sister. Her sister said that she would go over the ferry with three cents in her pocket before she would compromise.

Thomas Coughlin, brother of the defendant, Peter Greser, father, and his wife, the mother, and a sister of Coughlan's second wife, testified to his marriage, on December 24, 1872, to Hortense Greser, at the house of his father-in-law, No. 116 Garden street, Hoboken. Mr. Garretson offered in evidence the two certificates of marriage, and the church record contained the record of the marriage to Willissia Stevens. The court admitted the original certificate, and withholds decision as to the church record.

The trial will be resumed to-day.

THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY TROUBLES

In reference to the attempted running of trains, on Monday, on the Montclair Railway, and the tearing up of the track, the facts in connection with which were fully reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, Mr. Hewitt makes a statement to the effect that he does not own a dollar's worth of the stock in the company, and never did. His effort to run the road, he states, is simply a discharge of what he believes to be his duty toward the bondholders, for whom he is trustee. The first relation he held to this concern was that of Receiver of the Oswego Midland Road, and it was while in that office that the injunction was issued under which Mr. Pratt claims to act. But Mr. Hewitt says he has relieved himself of that position, and had legal advice before deciding to run the road. During Mr. Pratt's connection with the Oswego Midland and Montclair Companies he was made President of about half a mile of road connection. This office he has never relinquished, and in it he was intended to represent the interests of the two companies. It was on this piece of road that the rails were torn up by Mr. Pratt. If Mr. Hewitt had the right to relinquish the position of Receiver—which, under legal advice, he believes he had—then Mr. Pratt had no reason for any action at all, for with Mr. Hewitt's abandonment of that trust disappeared the injunction against the running of the trains. If the injunction was in force then Mr. Pratt had his remedy in the courts. Mr. Hewitt says that by tearing up the rails he not only attacked the public right to travel, and endangered the lives of the passengers on a train of crowded cars, but violated a statute of the State expressly prohibiting such action on penalty of imprisonment.

THE CROPS IN OTTAWA.

The Ottawa *Press* of the 18th inst. gives many telegrams concerning the present condition of the crops in the Ottawa Valley. It says: "With the exception of Fall wheat, of which there was not a great breadth sown last Fall, the crops are likely to be much above the average. The hay crop was in some places Winter-killed, but it will on the whole be a more than average; of barley, there was but little sown. Spring wheat and oats promise a most abundant crop. Peas will also be largely above the average. The crop of roots is reported to be unusually successful, so far as the prospects may now be judged of, and it is evident that a bountiful return will bless the labors of the farmers at the end of this season."

CUBA.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION UNDER DISCUSSION.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL ON THE INSURRECTION—RING FRAUDS IN THE HAVANA CUSTOM-HOUSE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 15, 1874.

For the past two or three weeks a great deal has been written, and considerable discussion has taken place in the public journals and in private and commercial circles, regarding the gigantic effort the Government was about to make to relieve the pecuniary difficulties of the island. A scheme was devised by the Governor General and his advisers to levy a tax—an extraordinary impost, to translate literally—of five per cent. upon the estimated wealth of the country, and this measure, it was supposed, would be the salvation of the island. The plan was referred to Spain for the definite and absolute approval of the supreme Government, which was received last Friday, granted in the same terms as proposed by Concha—so stated in the published information.

The *Diario de la Marina*, in its comments upon this decree, which were published in the *Official Gazette* on Saturday, the 10th instant, says that Cuba understands that she has paid, during the last five years, a sum superior to the amount of all her debt, on account of depreciation of her principal values, and desires honorably to relieve herself of this heavy charge. Convinced that circumstances are adverse to the conversion of her floating debt into one interest bearing, Cuba has determined to give up part of her capital in order to save the rest; and upon this theme of patriotic and heroic sacrifice the *Diario* spins out a sermon.

The preamble of the decree gives in general terms the state of the public treasury and the causes which have induced it, as well as a brief history of the measures adopted since April 28 last, finally to acknowledge "it was impossible to refuse the offer inspired by such generous disinterestedness," and in accepting this offer, the Government drew up a project for a decree, which, submitted by telegraph for the sanction of the Supreme Government, was hastily approved in all its parts, with great admiration for this vigorous effort of the people of Cuba, and due recognition of the efficacy of the remedy. The preamble of the decree, to quote at length, is as follows:

"The economic situation of this island has for some time past been occupying the attention of all interested for the fate of the country and the future of its wealth. An interest-bearing debt coming from past times; sixty millions of dollars issued in bills of the Spanish Bank on account of the public treasury; revenues and taxes of the State paid in bank bills at par, and decreased in proportion to the loss on these; public expenses increased by the necessity of paying part in coin, and others with equivalents more or less heavy; balances of unpaid appropriations, and gold at a premium of 152 per cent.—all was enough to inspire most serious fears, and it was necessary to dispel them by cutting at the root of the evil and putting a stop to it. To limit the debt with the equalization of the estimates and fund it by means of a tax was the idea which, after long and mature deliberation, the Government decided to adopt. To obtain the first, it endeavored to regain, in its integrity, the product of public revenues by ordering the gradual payment in coin of the revenues and duties of the Treasury. For the second, the Junta of Planters and Proprietors offered a tax of ten per cent. upon the net income from the general wealth. But it was soon made evident that to collect part of the taxes in coin, to satisfy the obligations pending and in arrears of the Treasury, was not enough; the tax of ten per cent. intended to fund the debt, could not be immediately collected, and meanwhile the depreciation of Spanish Bank notes, and the continual variations of their value, daily made transactions more difficult, caused exchange to rise, and destroyed all the calculations which the Government made, based upon the entire product of the revenues."

It was, therefore, indispensable, without abandoning the system adopted to improve the financial situation, to devise new resources to increase the power and efficiency of those already agreed upon, and the Government was preparing those it deemed convenient when the representatives of the wealth of the country, of property as well as industry and commerce, in a noble spirit of emulation hastened to offer to the Government whatever might be required to attend at once to the equalization of the estimates and the funding of the debt. It was not possible to refuse an offer inspired by such generous disinterestedness, "and this General Government accepted it, persuaded that thereby, and by other measures it was its intention to adopt, it would succeed in bringing to a normal condition the economic situation of the country, and in procuring for the Treasury the necessary resources to attend to the payment of all its requirements."

The first article of the decree establishes, during the period of two years, an annual tax of two and a half per cent. upon the capital of real estate and other property, on industry, on commerce, on trades and sciences. This tax of two and a half per cent. annually for two years is supposed to represent the twentieth part of the public wealth, and, perhaps, a little more, by capitalizing the profits of trades and sciences. By the article which fixes the collection to be made triennially, in advance, counting from 1st July, it is calculated that the eighth part of the tax will be collected before the 30th September, as well as by that time the first semi-annual payment of the tax of ten per cent. upon incomes, profits, salaries, and emoluments; which makes an estimated entry, by that time, into the Treasury of $15,000,000—of which $10,000,000, at least, must be devoted to the canceling of bank bills or funding the debt. By the 31st December next, in the same manner, it is calculated that $15,000,000 more will be received and employed in the same manner before the year is out, some $20,000,000 of notes issued on account of the Treasury will be canceled, and the circulation reduced to $40,000,000. Continuing this same calculation for 1875 and 1876, the *Diario* calculates that by the end of June of the latter year the entire debt or issue of $60,000,000 in bank notes on account of the Treasury will be canceled or funded, and $45,000,000 will have been destined for the payment of other claims. This calculation is based upon the estimate of the entire wealth of the country at $1,600,000,000 and that the tax of ten per cent. will produce annually $10,000,000. But this figure of $1,600,000,000 is evidently an error, for the entire wealth of the island in 1868, before the insurrection, was calculated at but $1,300,000,000, and it is not possible that the increase during the last six years of war and insurrection, destruction and devastation, should be $300,000,000. The sixth article of the decree fixes the first day of August for its being made effective. From the fact that since the offer of the Junta of Merchants and Manufacturers at the Palace until the publication of the decree, but fifteen days had passed, notwithstanding the sad occurrence of the death in Spain of the Marquis Del Duero, the *Diario* augurs that the superior authority is determined to save Cuba at all hazards.

ACTION OF REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

On Monday morning last the planters, merchants, manufacturers, and proprietors, all representatives of the wealth of the island, and headed by Don Julian De Zulueta, repaired to the Palace to give a vote of thanks to the Captain General for the decree of the 10th July. Zulueta and Don Pedro Sotolongo made short speeches, thanking Concha for the activity he had displayed in putting their offers into shape, and trusting to the beneficial result to the country therefrom. Zulueta spoke in the patriotic Spanish strain, and Sotolongo, like a true merchant, hinting to the Captain General that more care should be taken in the collection of the revenue, and that the corrupt rings and speculators should be severely dealt with, and then the Treasury would never be in want of funds. The Captain General replied, thanking the Junta for their favorable opinions of the decree, promised reform, begged them to indicate to him where any was needed, and he would promptly adopt the necessary measures for the punishment of fraud.

THE INSURRECTION.

As to the insurrection, the Captain General assured them that not the least danger was to be apprehended to the integrity of the nation, and that it should be completely annihilated, although its peculiar conditions would not permit easy and brilliant triumphs, and it would be necessary to take time as a powerful auxiliary. The solution given to the financial question would necessarily influence and benefit the coming campaign, for as penury in the Treasury is felt with fatal effect in military operations, abundance of resources multiplies the forces and strength of those who have their direction. As the Governor General was about, at that hour, to hear a requiem mass in the Palace Chapel for the repose of the soul of the Marquis Del Duero, he invited the persons about him to accompany him in this religious ceremony. It is needless to say that the invitation was generally accepted.

A MARE'S NEST.

The *Voz de Cuba* has discovered a "mare's nest," a mystery, which it says must be explained. It takes for its text a barrel of flour, and spins a sermon on custom-house fraud. It professes not to understand how things are sold at a profit to the seller for less than what they really should have cost. It takes a barrel of flour, for example, and gives the following as cost and charges:

Cost of a barrel of flour in New-Orleans, according to telegrams of 3d inst.		$7 00
Commission and insurance, 3¾ per cent.	26—	7 26
Exchange in New-Orleans, 140 per cent. premium		10 16
Total		$17 42
Expenses in Havana:		
Freight, 80 cents per barrel, currency, at 140 per cent. premium		1 92
Import duties and war tax		6 80
Fifty per cent. in gold, at 140 per cent. premium		4 76
Wharf discount, 4 per cent. on $35		1 40
Receipt to wharf clerk		7
Launchage and delays		30
Discount 90 days, 3 per cent. on $33 60		1 00
Watching and petty expenses		5
Commission, 2½ per cent. on $33 60		84
Guarantee, 2½ per cent. on $33 60		84
Cost of a barrel of flour on the wharf at Havana		$35 40

Now here is the mystery that the *Voz* complains of. A barrel of flour is shown to cost $35 40 in Spanish Bank notes, and yet, taking the necessary profit into account, sells for $30, and even less, a barrel. "Why is this thus?" And the *Voz* calls the attention of the Governor General, of the Collector of Customs, and the Director General of Finance, to the fact, to give a solution to the mystery, apparently ignoring that there are such things as Custom-house rings, and contraband, without which it is notorious the Havana importer could not exist. It is proposed by a number of importers and merchants, planters, and others, to petition the Governor General to the effect that all import duties shall be collected immediately upon declaring the goods at the Custom-house, and not, as is now the custom, after the goods have been inspected and cleared; also, that the masters of vessels cleared from any of the ports in the United States, Mexico, and the West Indies, after the 1st of September next, for any port of this island, shall present for sworn verification, at the Spanish Consulates at the respective ports, their manifests, made in triplicate, and that the same formalities shall be observed on vessels leaving all other ports after the 30th of October next. This project resembles the system adopted by the United States since 1863, of authentication abroad of invoices of all goods shipped to the United States, and if adopted in this island is expected to be a relief, and of much benefit, to the Treasury, and eminently time-saving in its operation.

Two negroes and a white man, under sentence of death at Sancti Spiritus, have been recently pardoned by the Governor General.

NEW-JERSEY POLITICS.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE YESTERDAY—THE GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.

An unusually large delegation of Democrats from different portions of the State met in Trenton, N. J., yesterday, the State Executive Committee being on the eve of holding an important meeting. Shortly after 12 o'clock the committee, consisting of Hon. Andy Smith, of Trenton; Col. McMichael, of Bordentown; Col. Charles A. Haight, of Monmouth County; Col. Demott, of Morris County, and others, adjourned to a room in the United States Hotel. Among the important questions which the committee had to decide upon was the place for holding the Gubernatorial Convention. After considerable discussion Trenton as usual, carried off the honors, although Jersey City and Newark each were strongly urged. The next point to be fixed was the date; finally the 2d day of September was agreed upon. Members of the committee were then called upon individually for their views on the impending campaign, and the prospects of success. Each gentleman responded that his section of the State was preparing in earnest for the battle, and the outlook for a great Democratic victory was never more encouraging. This part settled to their own satisfaction, the members resolved themselves into a Committee of the Whole and perfected with the committee an organized plans for the canvass, after which they adjourned. The aspirants for Gubernatorial honors among the Democrats are so numerous that it would be useless to mention their names in detail. Prominent among those spoken of yesterday were Nehemiah Perry, of Essex County, and Judge Bedle, of Hudson County. Of the two Judge Bedle seemed to be the most prominently mentioned. His Democratic friends say that as a Judge his record stands clear and honorable, and that his views on all the leading questions of the day are eminently sound, and that he will make an executive officer of whom the State may well feel proud. Mayor Perry's friends, on the other hand, do not coincide with their brethren in these views. They are under the impression that Judge Bedle would make a weak candidate; a candidate that would be easily beaten by Hon. John Hill, Hon. George A. Halsey, or Senator Bettle; furthermore, that his acceptance of the nomination, or even a willingness to run for Governor, is injudicious, and would be a bad example in the future for the judiciary of the State. Perry, they say, can carry the State without any serious trouble. It is said that strong efforts will be made by the Democrats this year to carry the Second Congressional District, representing Middlesex, Union, and Monmouth Counties. In 1874, Amos Clark, Jr., Republican, of Elizabeth, was elected by 2,200 majority. Gov. Parker is prominently spoken of as the Democratic candidate. The Democratic Executive Committee and the Committee on Organization will meet weekly hereafter.

ARMORY BILLS.

In Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Larremore, a motion was made on behalf of the City to open a judgment obtained against it by default, in favor of Nathesius & Frey, for the sum of $12,604 64. The claim was for materials and repairs used and made in connection with the Ninth Regiment Armory. The original defense set up in the action was, that no appropriation existed out of which payment could be properly made by the Controller. On the motion yesterday to open the default it was urged on the part of the Controller, by Mr. James C. Carter, his counsel, that, since judgment had been entered by default, the question had been raised whether the Supervisors had authority to fit up those houses; that the Controller had been advised they had none unless they complied with the provisions of the act of 1862, and, in the face of that advice, the Controller ought not to be compelled to pay these claims unless by the judgment of a proper tribunal. If the decision of such court should be to the effect that the Supervisors had such power, then the claims would be paid. In opposition to the motion it was urged that the City had plaintiffs' goods and used them; that the action of the Supervisors on such claims had been declared final, and that the action of the Controller amounted to treating the City's creditors with contempt. Decision reserved.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DISHONEST BANK OFFICIALS.

ARREST OF THE CASHIER OF THE BROKEN EIGHTH NATIONAL—SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST OTHER MEMBERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Yesterday Mr. Charles Hudson, who was the Cashier of the Eighth National Bank at the time of its failure, in December, 1873, was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Osborn on the affidavit of Mr. Wm. J. Best. Bail was required in the sum of $5,000, which Mr. Hudson had not furnished at a late hour in the afternoon. The following is a copy of the affidavit, which will explain itself:

United States of America, Southern District of New-York, ss.: William J. Best, of New-Jersey, but now doing business in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says: That in the month of October, 1871, and for several years prior thereto, an association known as the Eighth National Bank was a banking institution in the City of New-York, and had been carrying on banking business in said City of New-York for several years; that said association was organized under the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864; that in and by the laws of the United States it was provided that such association should make to the Controller of the Currency not less than five reports during each and every year, according to the form furnished by such Controller, verified by the oath or affirmation of the President or Cashier of said association, and attested by the signatures of at least three of the Directors, which report should exhibit in detail, and under appropriate heads, the resources and liabilities of the association at the close of the business on any past day by him specified, and should transmit such report to the Controller within five days after the receipt of a request or requisition therefor. And deponent further says that, on the 2d day of October, 1871, and also during the month of October, 1871, Chas. Hudson was Cashier of the said Eighth National Bank, at New-York, in the State of New-York, and had been such cashier for several months prior to said last mentioned date; that Union Adams, of the City of New-York, for some time previous to said 2d day of October, 1871, was President of said Eighth National Bank and also one of the said banking directors of said banking association on the said 2d day of October, 1871; that on the said 2d day of October, 1871, and for some time previous thereto, Maltby G. Lane and William Wade were directors and each of them was a director in said Eighth National Bank; that the said Union Adams, Maltby G. Lane, and William Wade, and each of them, as such director had taken an oath among other things declaring that he would, so far as the duty devolved on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of the said banking association, and would not knowingly violate or willingly permit to be violated any of the provisions of the act; that the said oath was subscribed by each of said Directors above named, legally certified and transmitted to the Controller of the Currency, and was by him filed and preserved in his said office. And deponent further says that, on the 9th day of October, 1871, the said Charles Hudson, being Cashier of said Eighth National Banking Association, and said Union Adams being President thereof, and also one of the Directors of said banking association, and Maltby G. Lane and William Wade being severally Directors of said Eighth National Banking Association did in pursuance of a requisition of said Controller of the Currency make a report to the Controller of the Currency under the act of Congress entitled, "An act regulating the reports of national banking associations," approved March 3, 1869. That the said report purported to be a statement in detail and under appropriate heads of the resources and liabilities of the said Eighth National Bank at the close of the business on the 2d day of October, 1871, that being the day specified by the Controller of the Currency in the request or requisition by him made on said Eighth National Bank Association. That said report was subscribed by and was verified by the oath of Charles Hudson, then Cashier of said Eighth National Bank, and was subscribed and attested by Maltby G. Lane, Union Adams, and William Wade, then Directors of the said Eighth National Bank. And deponent further says that the report and statement so made by the said Charles Hudson, Union Adams, Maltby G. Lane, and William Wade, was false, and that the same was made with intent to injure the stockholders of said association, and to deceive the agent or agents appointed by the Controller of the Currency to examine the affairs of said Eighth National Banking Association. And deponent further says that a short time after said report was made as aforesaid, to wit: on or about the 13th day of December, 1871, the said Eighth National Bank suspended payment and became bankrupt, and that Albon R. Man was appointed Receiver thereof on the 15th day of December, 1871.

(Signed,) WILLIAM J. BEST.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of July, A. D. 1874.

JOHN A. OSBURN, United States Commissioner.

The other parties mentioned in the affidavit have not yet been arrested.

DECISION AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

The case of Auguste Richard and others, brought against Gen. Chester A. Arthur, as Collector of this Port, to recover an excess of duties on imported goods paid under protest by the plaintiffs, was submitted to Judge Shipman, of the United States Circuit Court, upon the following statement of the facts. The plaintiffs entered an invoice of all-wool dress goods in March last, which they had imported from France on the steam-ship Pereire, from Havre. The fabric was invoiced at its value in francs, the whole, with charges and commissions, amounting to 5,629 francs 30 centimes. Under the act of May 22, 1846, which was in force at the time of the passage of the act of March 3, 1873, it was provided that the franc of France and Belgium should be calculated at the rate of eighteen cents and six mills. At that rate the value of the goods would be $1,047, or less than twenty cents the square yard. Under the tariff act of March 2, 1867, when the dutiable value of that kind of goods is less than twenty cents per square yard, they are subject to an ad valorem duty of six cents per square yard, less ten per cent., under an act passed June 6, 1872. So, by calculating the franc at eighteen cents and six mills the duty would be $616 43. The defense, acting under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, rated the franc at 19.30 cents, which made the dutiable value of the goods more than twenty cents per square yard. By the tariff then in force, at this rate the amount of duty to be collected was $773 72. The suit was to collect the difference, say $157 29, as the plaintiffs claimed that the franc should be calculated at the rate of 18.6 cents.

Yesterday Judge Shipman gave his decision; he said: "My conclusion is that the section of the act of March 2, 1873, and the act of May 22, 1846, do not cover or embrace the same subject, and that the former section was not intended as a substitute for the act of 1846 and kindred statutes, but was intended for other and different purposes than those which are specified in the class of statutes of which the act of 1846 is a part. In determining the dutiable value of the plaintiffs' goods the franc should be estimated at eighteen and six-tenth cents. Let the judgment be entered for the plaintiffs."

THE BUFFALO AND ERIE BOND FORGERIES.

Another chapter in the history of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad bond forgeries was developed yesterday by the arrest of Chas. B. Orvis, a well-known speculator, who was taken into custody by Detectives Golden and Walling, of the Central Office, at West-side Hotel, in Sixth avenue, yesterday morning. The prisoner is charged with having sold $25,000 of the forged bonds to Ripley & Co., bankers in Wall street, and he claims that he received the bonds from Charles Perrine, alias Williamson, and negotiated them at his request without knowing them to be forgeries. The officers, however, stated that Orvis, who was formerly the proprietor of a hotel on Broadway, is a noted forger, and has been mixed up in a number of bogus land operations out West. Some time ago he was indicted in Chicago for swindling a man named Bradshaw out of a large sum of money by bogus land warrants, and also victimized a Frenchwoman there in the same manner. The officers had been engaged in looking for Perrine, who is said to have been one of the principals in the forgeries of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad bonds, since March last, but thus far without success. He, it is asserted, disposed of $200,000 worth of the forged bonds by depositing them with trust companies, and raising money on their receipts for the bonds deposited with the companies. Perrine has served two terms of imprisonment in State Prison, one for forgery and the other for burglary. The burglary was committed some years ago at a silk warehouse in Vesey street, where the thieves had a large quantity of silk goods packed up preparatory to removal when they were surprised by the Police and captured.

During the month of June, 1873, Orvis was introduced to George B. Ripley & Co., of No. 40 Broadway, and placed in the hands of the firm $25,000 in the bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad, on which they loaned $20,000. When the news of extensive forgeries of these bonds reached Wall street, Ripley & Co. examined the bonds in their hands and found them to be forgeries. Orvis was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, and remanded to the Police Central Office to await further developments.

THE MAYOR'S LATEST PATRONAGE.

The following dog-catchers have been appointed by Mayor Havemeyer:

Tenth Assembly District—John Behrenger, No. 183 Third street; Jacob Ross, No. 190 Second street.

Ninth Assembly District—James Enright, No. 404 West Sixteenth street.

Nineteenth Assembly District—Frederick Seebach, Henry Wisner, East Sixty-second street.

Twenty-first Assembly District—Thomas Welch, No. 354 East One Hundred and Twelfth street.

Eighteenth Assembly District—John Barringer, No. 618 Second avenue.

Thirteenth Assembly District—Barney Tighe, No. 421 West Sixteenth street.

Third Assembly District—John Charles Herlico, No. 8 Centre Market place.

Seventeenth Assembly District—James Monahan, No. 560 Tenth avenue.

Fourteenth Assembly District—Peter McKeon, No. 516 East Fourteenth street; James Trainor, No. 525 East Thirteenth street.

Twelfth District—Francis Destler, No. 627 East Fifteenth street.

A TRADES' UNIONIST SENTENCED.

John Dunn, a member of Manhattan Lodge of Operative Plasterers, convicted of assaulting a fellow-workman named Michael Bowler, who, it was alleged, had refused to strike for $4 per day at the order of the Union, was brought up for sentence in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Mr. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for the prisoner, who contended that his client, although innocent, had been convicted by some extraordinary freak of the jury, moved first for a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence, and secondly, that the Court exercise the discretion vested in it and impose a fine. Judge Sutherland said that the prisoner was either guilty or he was not. The jury had found him guilty, and the Court could not see how it could nullify the action of that jury, and would therefore refuse the motion. He said he saw no reason why he should not impose the full penalty under the verdict, and sentenced the prisoner to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Bail in the case of George Reed, jointly indicted with Dunn, was then fixed at $1,000.

THE LAST ACT IN THE GOODRICH TRAGEDY.

LIZZIE LLOYD KING TAKEN TO THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Yesterday Sheriff Williams, of Kings County, and Under Sheriff Stinson arrived with the necessary commitments, and took Lizzie Lloyd King, alias Kate Stoddard, the alleged murderess of Charles Goodrich, and Mrs. Margaret Dwyer, the murderess of her three children, to the State Lunatic Asylum at Auburn. As heretofore stated in THE TIMES, Kate Stoddard has not, from the commencement of the investigation as to her condition of mind, conducted in the Court of Sessions, betrayed the slightest symptoms of insanity. The following letter, which she addressed to a Brooklyn afternoon paper of yesterday, contains some palpable untruths regarding the property found in her possession at the time of her arrest:

TUESDAY MORNING, July 21, 1874.

I have the great honor of going to Auburn. I have the great honor of going to any lunatic asylum. Since I am the first victim to the "new Lunacy law," I think they, the court, might let me have my choice in asylums. I am told the new law provides three, viz.: Utica, Auburn, and Poughkeepsie. I prefer to go to Poughkeepsie, and wish that I could remain in Raymond Street Jail until there was a place ready for me in the asylum at Poughkeepsie. I thought I was going there, but they sent back word that it was a new building, and not sufficiently completed to receive any more patients. As the medical opinion was given that my brain "had received an acute attack, from which it was not likely ever to recover," it is probable that I shall remain some time in the asylum, and it makes a great difference to me which asylum it is. If I go to Auburn now, I wish to know if I can be transferred to Poughkeepsie as soon as there is any possible room for me there. And I shall wait anxiously for that removal to take place.

I have not received any of those articles from the Property Clerk, although I have asked the District Attorney for them several times since I left the court room. I did not expect to get them, for if they had been going to let me have my property they would have done so long ago, as nothing I have asked for has any bearing with the "case" in hand. According to my experience, one may as well say good-by to all one's goods and chattels when once the Property Clerk gets hold of them. He has now, of mine, two mirrors, two pairs of opera-glasses, silver ring, card plate, gold pencil, my music-box, satchel, crotchet tidies, about $45 in bank notes, umbrella, and numerous other articles, as well as my two revolvers. Of course, they will deem it necessary to keep the revolvers until the day of trial, although those revolvers had no more to do with the death of Charles Goodrich than they had to do with the burning of Moscow—not a bit more.

In haste, LIZZIE L. KING.

RAYMOND STREET JAIL, BROOKLYN, Long Island.

She talks of $45 in bank notes being taken from her at the time of her arrest, while the fact is that she had not more than $8 or $9. As to the two mirrors which she speaks of, no property of that description was found at her lodgings, nor did she mention the fact of ever possessing two mirrors until the past two weeks. The opera-glasses and other property is claimed by the Goodrich family.

ASSESSMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments met yesterday. Controller Green and Recorder Hackett were present. After disposing of some unimportant business, assessments for the following works were confirmed:

Regulating and grading Seventy-ninth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Paving Sixty-ninth street from Third to Fifth avenues.

Paving Eighty-sixth street between Third and Fifth avenues.

Receiving basins south-west corner of Beekman and South streets, and north-west corner of Fifty-seventh street and Sixth avenue; also north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Third avenue.

Underground drains between Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh streets, and Fifth and Madison avenues; also Seventy-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, Ninth avenue and Hudson River.

Paving Seventy-fourth street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and Seventy-seventh street from Third to Madison avenue.

Regulating, grading, curbing, guttering, and flagging One Hundred and Twelfth street from Second avenue to Harlem River.

A number of lists were read and laid over, the property-owners interested objecting to the manner in which the work was performed. An injunction was served upon the board restraining them from confirming the assessment for regulating Seventy-fifth street, amounting to $120,000. The board then adjourned.

THE WORK OF THE POST OFFICE.

The following is the official statement of business transacted at the New-York Post Office during the three months ending June 30:

Number of mail postal cards delivered by carriers	804,042
Number of City postal cards delivered by carriers	1,280,362
Number of mail letters delivered by carriers	8,582,835
Number of City letters delivered by carriers	4,937,983
Number of newspapers delivered by carriers	1,983,962
Number of registered letters delivered by carriers	31,697
Number of letters registered at stations	11,426
Number of postal cards deposited at stations and collected from lamp-post boxes	4,452,100
Number of mail letters deposited at stations and collected from lamp-post boxes	17,437,336
Number of City letters deposited at stations and collected from lamp-post boxes	10,777,906
Number of newspapers deposited at stations and collected from lamp-post boxes	4,110,041
Amount of postage on local matter	$255,901 11
Amount paid letter-carriers	87,146 94
Domestic money orders issued at stations 7,197, amounting to	163,144 05
Foreign money orders issued at stations 1,916, amounting to	32,400 95
Money orders paid at stations 9,997, amounting to	134,969 42
Amount of stamps sold at stations	118,645 14

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, Isabella Preston, colored, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Anna Gage pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month....Michael Standt pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to the House of Refuge....Anna Donnelly, a chambermaid at the Union Hotel, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain and $71 in money, the property of a guest named George W. Schermerhorn, was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for three years.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
11—Lanouettee vs. Patten, Executor.
32—Runkle vs. Nischowitz.
60—Meyer vs. Meyer.
64—Marston vs. McNiff, &c.
66—Pelton vs. Hillyer.
71—Flaherty vs. Flaherty.
73—Conklin vs. Harris, &c.
75—Gillian vs. Hunt.
76—Church vs. Stone.
80—Zwey vs. Van Lier.
86—Murray vs. Harway, &c.
92—Bulger vs. Gurdom.
93—Nealy vs. Morrow, &c.
95—Western Railroad Co. vs. Bayne, &c.
103—Sloane, &c., vs. Brainerd, &c.
114—Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Bowerman.
115—Marcher vs. Carman, &c.
120—Newell, &c. vs. King, &c.
128—Lanouette vs. Patten, Executor, &c.
152—Watrous, &c., vs. Gayton.
168—Cochrane vs. Fairlie.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Gideon L. Walker et al., grand larceny.
Charles Dowling, grand larceny.
Chauncey L. Crowell, grand larceny.
Georgianna Carr, grand larceny.
Margaret Caveron and Mary Kelly, grand larceny.
George O'Niel, grand larceny.
Henry Cannon, grand larceny.
William Miller, grand larceny.
William Marcus, grand larceny.
Rosie Ann Mulligan and Rosanna Elmore, grand larceny.
George Doherty, grand larceny.
William E. Blair, grand larceny.
Chas. Cassidy, larceny from the person.
Daniel O'Connel, felonious assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Littell vs. Sanford; default opened on terms. Memorandum.

Winship vs. Winship, Felkamp vs. Goodchield, Hodsdon vs. Nudd, Babcock vs. Field, Klinger vs. Friedman; memorandums.

Whiting vs. Foster; motion denied with $10 costs. Memorandum.

White vs. White, in the matter of Hornfager; memorandums for counsel.

Jackson vs. Walker, De Landers vs. Dayton, Ferris vs. Freeland, United States Trust Company vs. Sheppard, Wallace vs. Heath, Fleury vs. Noelki, Shaw and Wilcox Company vs. Churchill, Hirsch vs. Robinson, Decheu vs. Hughes, Battersby vs. Hetzel, Applebee vs. Fowle, Carmany vs. Norris; granted.

Gibbons vs. Malloney, McGlone vs. Malloney; motions denied without costs.

Whittemore vs. Burdill; default opened on conditions.

Aaron vs. Begert; motion denied with $10 costs.

Jessup vs. Jones; motion for a receiver granted.

Scofield vs. Connor; Owens vs. Owens; references ordered.

Jellippe vs. Elmore; motion denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Van Wyck vs. Ludlow; motion granted on condition.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Mason vs. Crane; case settled.

Timpson vs. Mitchell; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Davis vs. McCullough; motion granted.

McBride vs. McBride; application granted.

Isaacs vs. Ferguson; Moeller vs. Quinn; Anglin vs. Anglin. See memorandum.

Friedman vs. Friedman; divorce granted.

Woodward vs. Chester; motion to vacate injunction denied.

Smith vs. Sims; application granted; allowance of two and a half per cent.

Simmons vs. Simmons; affidavit of service defective.

Beecher vs. Beecher; decree signed.

AUSTRIA.

THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

Correspondence of the London Standard.

VIENNA, Friday, July 3, 1874.

The presence of the Russian deputation to congratulate the Emperor Francis Joseph on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Raab has excited little or no notice among the population. The press here would not have vouchsafed a word on the subject if a telegram from St. Petersburg had not been sent to the old Czeck papers, word for word the same as that in the Brussels *Nord*, representing the congratulations as a demonstration against Hungary. The Czeck papers made use of this opportunity to write some ill-natured leading articles, prophesying the fall of the dualism and the Constitution, and were answered by some of the Vienna journals. The visit of the Grand Duke Constantine, if intended to have an effect, was ill-timed, for he arrived on a Saturday, when two holidays followed in succession—Sunday, and St. Peter and St. Paul's, on Monday. On such occasions nobody remains in Vienna who is not tied to it by sickness or poverty; very few people, therefore, saw anything of the deputation, and only those who were obliged to attend took part in the court festivities.

Unfortunately the same indifference is shown to the International Sanitary Conference, which held its first sitting here last Wednesday. Not one newspaper had a reporter present, and only a few journals published extracts from the official reports. The ceremony of opening took place at 1 o'clock in the Ministry of the Interior; the necessary formalities were speedily got through, and the members entered at once *in medias res*. I have already telegraphed the names of the States whose representatives were present. The Persian delegate, Dr. Pollak, is a Viennese, and was formerly body physician to the Shah for many years under the name of Hekim Bachi. Japan sent a special telegram, expressing sympathy with the objects of the conference, and will most likely be represented by Baron Charles Gagern, Secretary to the Japanese Embassy here, and related to the President of the conference. The delegates from France, Spain, and the United States have not yet arrived. Count Andrassy opened the conference by a speech, which he read first in French and then in German. He welcomed all present in the name of the Emperor Francis Joseph, and continued: "The Cholera Congress is a scientific body, which has been called together to grasp the epidemic in its origin, and to follow it up in all its phases." At the conclusion of his speech the Minister said:

"It seems to me impossible that the human mind, aided by the advantages of international union, should not at last triumph over that scourge of mankind, the cholera. I congratulate the conference on the magnitude of their task, and promise them, in the name of the Government, every possible assistance. I invite you at once to begin your labors, and to proceed to the choice of your president."

The Russian State Councillor, Dr. Lenz, in the name of the conference, expressed their thanks to Count Andrassy, and proposed Baron Maximilian Gagern as President of the International Conference. This proposal was immediately accepted, and Baron Gagern, after having thanked the conference for his election, at once opened the first sitting. The Vice Presidents were chosen—Pettenkofe, Germany; Lenz, Russia; and Fauvel, France, who was not present, as already stated; and then the President begged Prof. Karl Ludwig Siegmund to address the meeting, who, in a very comprehensive speech, characterized the objects of the conference. He brought forward prominently that the quarantine regulations had proved of little use, and in the last few years had occasioned much disturbance in the communications between the different countries, and many other drawbacks, without having the advantage of preventing the spread of the disease. He then continued:

"In the face of the international calamities which epidemics, and especially the cholera, have caused, the idea is happily conceived to create a great international board, which, materially and morally supported by the different Governments, should be employed to introduce and direct the study of epidemics by some fixed plan, and at the same time should serve as competent authority in all international sanitary questions, especially in the case of quarantine. To meet such devastating foes as epidemics among men and cattle are, great measures of defense should be planned; to discover these means of protection, to decide on them, and to publish them for the common good, was more than any individual could accomplish, more even than any single Government could effect."

At the close of the sitting the programme proposed by the President was read out. It contains twenty-six questions, the first of which is as follows: "Does contagious cholera only develop itself spontaneously in India, and from thence penetrate into other lands, coming always from without, or does it appear as endemic in other countries besides India?" The next ten questions treat of the spread of cholera. A second series embraces the cholera quarantine, a third an international commission against epidemics, and, finally, the programme proposes that measures should be agreed on against the spread of other epidemics. This last demand was probably occasioned by the outbreak of the black plague in Tripolis. The discussion on the first and most important question began at once on Wednesday, and yesterday Dr. Dickson spoke of the cholera in India, and proved by statistics that Bombay, hitherto regarded as the very focus of the disease, has not had a single case of cholera this year. The doctor then called attention to the sanitary reforms which the Government of the land made it their business to see carried out, the improvements in the canalization, and the abolition of the old custom of throwing corpses into the Ganges, and showed that in consequence of these measures a decided improvement had taken place in the sanitary condition of India. But in spite of all this it cannot be maintained that India is not the seat of the cholera. The statistics only prove that by proper precautions taken in time this dangerous disease may be stayed in its ravages. Dr. Hirsch, from Berlin, showed at great length the grounds there were for viewing India as the centre of the cholera. After the discussion was over the assembly decided that, except in India, "the cholera does not appear as endemic in any part of the world;" that it has never yet become naturalized in Europe, but that its outbreaks there must be traced back to importation from its original seat in India. Yesterday the order of business was also definitely settled. It is hardly necessary to say that the deputies are only free and independent in regard to their scientific inquiries and subjective convictions. In the technical and diplomatic questions which have to do with the agreements eventually proposed they are, of course, bound by the instructions and powers given to them by their respective Governments, or else have merely to accept the proposals *ad referendum*. The States which are not at present represented are allowed to give in their adherence later to the decrees of the conference, which will probably last eight weeks.

As I have already said, the newspapers here have paid little attention to the congress as yet; the subject is not sensational enough to furnish material for leading articles, and too earnest and practical for the multitude. Although the cholera raged here last year, the conference has not been welcomed by any of the journals. The evening edition of the *Official Gazette* was the only paper that published a short exposition of its objects. After the opening three papers devoted articles to it, and although two of these journals are in closest relations to the Government and zealously support it, the praise conferred on the conference was made to convey the severest blame of the state of things in Austria. The *Neue Fremdenblatt* attacked the sanitary regulations in Austria while holding up English institutions as models. It recalled how, last Summer, while the cholera was raging, the Board of Health was forbidden all entrance into the barracks by order of the military authorities, and so the disinfection of these centres of contagion could not be carried out. It recalled, likewise, the fearful superstition which still reigns in Hungary, Galicia, and the valleys of the Alps, and insisted on reforms being begun in the schools, so that the decrees of the Sanitary Conference may take effect. My last letter gave an example of the fearful superstition which reigns in Hungary, and the following fact will show the state of Carinthia. The railway keeper No. 77, stationed between Hirt and Friesach, on the Rudolf line, sent his little son, ten years old, to school at Micheldorf on the 30th of June. The boy not returning at the usual time, his father went in search of him, when suddenly he heard the screams of a child, and running to the spot saw, to his horror, his boy lying naked on the ground with his hands and feet tied. A man in rags, of about thirty, was kneeling on the body of the child, and about to take its life with the knife he held in his hand. The father rushed on the man, and in the struggle which ensued he received such severe cuts as to make his recovery very doubtful. Happily some people heard his cries for help, and hastening to his assistance, secured the prisoner. When asked what he was going to do to the child, he answered that in the House of Correction, from which he had only lately been released, he had heard that the possession of an innocent child's heart, when under the age of ten, rendered a person invisible, and he intended to make the experiment, when he was disturbed by the father.

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The following are the names and dates of sailing of the steamers that will take out the European mails for the remainder of the month of July:

22	Cuba	Queenstown	8:30 A.M.
22	Deutschland	Bremen	11:30 A.M.
23	Frisia	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	11:30 A.M.
25	Oder	Southampton and Bremen	11:30 A.M.
25	City of Chester	Queenstown	11:30 A.M.
25	Ville de Paris	Brest and Havre	
25	Colina	Antwerp	10:00 A.M.
28	Minnesota	Queenstown	12:00 M.
28	Schiller	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	12:00 M.
29	Abyssinia	Queenstown	12:30 P.M.
29	Hohenzollern	Bremen	11:30 A.M.
30	Thuringia	Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg	11:30 A.M.

STOLE A BUTCHER'S CART.

John Kaveney, Chas. S. Levey, and Patrick J. O'Brien were brought before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, charged with stealing a butcher's cart from Washington Market, the property of Mr. John Daemer, valued at $465. O'Brien confessed that he had taken the wagon at the instigation of the others. They were all committed for trial in default of $1,000 bail each.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. No. CCXLIV. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the Messrs. Osgood for the consideration they have paid to the weather. This *Review* is always good, but we do not remember to have met with a number better than the present. July, in New-York, is not the fittest time to read such periodicals with the care, we will not say the patience, to which they are usually entitled, and very often, if the matter be a little heavy, it is apt to be put off till cooler days arrive. But we have read the contents of this number not only with patience, but with pleasure. Not that they are light or trifling, by any means. In the *North American* they are never that; but they are unusually interesting and well timed. They embrace literature, education, science, and politics; the last subject occupying a couple of articles. The paper which touches upon education is an admirable account by W. A. P. Martin, of the Hanlin Yuan at Pekin, "one of the first academies in the Celestial Empire, and the very centre of its literary activity," which for six centuries has been standing within the walls of the Chinese capital. But its academical importance would not be judged by its appearance. The rooms where the learned scribes are supposed to labor are ranges of low narrow chambers, some bearing labels indicating that it is there the imperial will puts on its stately robes, but they are empty, and neither swept nor garnished. The candidates for membership prosecute their studies in a separate college. Common hall there is none. The organization is despotic, the work being marked out by the directory, which consists of the President and Vice Presidents. For this purpose they meet nine times in a month, and remain in session about two hours. The other members only convene on feast days for the performance of either civil or religious ceremonies. The library once was large, but it has been badly preserved, and, as Mr. Martin says, the official guardians often commit depredations under the influence of an appetite that is not altogether literary.

The author sketches the history of this curious institution, and details its constitution, which for twelve centuries has remained unchanged. It is not a place for the general advancement of learning, but simply a Government machine moved at the imperial centre. Its members seek admission not from the love of learning, but for the distinction it confers, and especially as a passport to lucrative employment in situations under the Government. The qualifications for membership are two—natural talent, and rare scholarship; and the seats are put up for competition. "The gifted aspirant, though without name or influence, and in spite of opposition, may win the immortal *amrat*. None enter as the result of capricious favor, and no one is excluded in consequence of unfounded prejudices." The duties of the Hanlin vary, from the selection of fancy names for people of distinction up to the conducting of provincial examinations and the writing of national histories; but the advancement of science is not among them. Thus, the Emperor last year wanted to apply some honorable title upon the Empress Dowager and the Empress Mother. He applied to the Hanlin, and after, as we may imagine, much labor and diligent research, the ladies were decorated respectively as K'angyi and K'angki. The composition of prayers for the use of the Emperor, and the writing of inscriptions for the temples, are said to be among the lighter tasks of the Hanlin.

Science is one thing which the Chinese academician does not profess. In history, says Mr. Martin, he can recite with familiar ease the dynastic records of his own country for thousands of years; but he never heard of Alexander, Cæsar, or the First Napoleon. In geography he is not at home, even among the provinces of China proper, and he becomes quite bewildered when he goes to the north of the great wall. Of Columbus and the New World he is profoundly ignorant, not knowing in what part of the globe lies the America of which he may have heard as one of the treaty powers. Russia he thinks of as a semi-barbarous state somewhere among the Mongolian tribes, but with France and England he is better acquainted, as they have left their record in opened ports and ruined palaces. In astronomy he maintains the dignity of our globe as the centre of the universe, as his own country is the middle of the habitable earth. Of latitude and longitude he has no conception; and he refuses to admit the globular form of the earth, because an ancient tradition asserts that "heaven is round and the earth square." In zoölogy he believes that tigers plunging into the sea are transformed into sharks, and that sparrows, by the same means, are turned into oysters. Arithmetic he scorns as belonging to shopkeepers; and mechanics he disdains on account of its relation to machinery and implied connection with handicraft. At the same time he has an ill-defined theory of general physics. But, notwithstanding this, the Chinese academician, although, according to our standard, a child, is in intellectual force a giant. "His memory is prodigious, his apprehension quick, and his taste in literary matters exquisite."

Mr. W. D. Whitney, who, some three years ago, published in the transactions of the American Philological Association a criticism of Schleicher's *Die Darwinsche Theorie und die Sprachwissenschaft*, reviews with much skill Prof. Max Müller's lectures on Darwin's Philosophy of Language. He justly estimates the weight which properly belongs to the Oxford Professor when he leaves the regions of philosophy, but still, we think, he might have made his case stronger than he has. The basis upon which Max Müller founds all his favorite anthropological theories is his own hobby. He declares that there is nothing like language to distinguish man from other animals, thus following in the footsteps of Quintilian. But he has never satisfactorily told us whether language is to be regarded in its first beginning as a human invention or a divine revelation, although with Locke, Dugald Stewart, and others, he leans to the latter theory, forgetting at the same time its important bearing upon the question before him. Latterly, and especially in the lectures referred to, he seeks another distinction in the power of abstraction, which Locke concluded that the brutes do not possess "since they have no use for words or any other signs." Upon which Mr. Whitney justly remarks: "The fallacy lurking here is the assumption that if general ideas were formed they could not help finding expression in words, and that I can see no good ground for." Max Müller holds a similar view to that of Locke, and Mr. Whitney meets his assertions with considerable force. But there are two points he has omitted. First, do all men possess the power of abstraction? Possibly they do, but among the lowest tribes of the race it may be doubted. Secondly, do not the brutes sometimes show us that they do possess the power? Dogs can be made to distinguish colors. That at once is proof that they must possess it, though to what extent they use it we do not know. The question of language is also open to wider treatment; but, as Mr. Whitney very truly remarks, linguistic science has never yet been shown to have any bearing upon the subject whatever. Max Müller has failed to show it, and a higher philological authority cannot be had. But Max Müller is not an anthropologist; therein lies the secret of his theories.

The two political papers are, respectively, by C. F. Adams, Jr., and Brooks Adams. The former takes for subject the currency debate of 1873-4, and the latter the old question of State rights, especially in connection with recent events in some of the Southern States, and with the outline of a platform for a new party. Mr. Adams considers that the necessities of the present emergency may be summed up as about four. First is wanted a "strong President, who will curb the Senate, confine Congress to its proper functions, and be able to conceive and execute a broad constitutional policy." Secondly, "rotation in office must be stopped by legislation; place must in future be held during good behavior, and placemen must be forbidden to mingle in politics." Thirdly, "Minorities must be freed from their thraldom." Fourthly, "Nothing will avail unless heed be given to the warning in the Declaration of Rights. Unless the press and the country will rise to the level of the emergency, and will seriously turn to the discussion of those fundamental principles on which all government depends, the tale is well nigh told. To a generation bred up in a knowledge of these great truths no future is threatening, for their wisdom would render tolerable the worst of systems. Ignorant or forgetful of them, disaster is certain. America has been wildly drifting for the last ten years; a little longer and it will be too late. Nothing but a penetrating sense of their danger can save the people from having a dire choice thrust upon them—the choice between anarchy and disintegration or force."

The attention of those members of Congress who specially distinguished themselves in the philosophy of finance during the last session is commended to the paper by Mr. C. F. Adams, in whose hands we think they will find justice, if not always satisfaction.

OLD AND NEW. Conducted by EDWARD E. HALE. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

The completion of the ninth volume of this magazine suggests an occasion for a brief notice of its contents, more especially as it frequently escapes observation among the many monthlies that are now being given to the public. With them it is hardly to be compared, not because it is better or worse than they, but because it possesses a completely distinctive character of its own. Extreme views of some questions and the not impartial treatment of others are faults in the estimation of some people, but they are virtues in the judgment of others. Both are among the features of *Old and New*, and we leave them to be condemned or applauded according to the taste of its readers. But the field which Mr. Hale seeks to cover is wide as to variety, if the treatment does a little lack breadth in critical judgment. Public opinion has long since declared that a magazine is not a magazine unless it contain some work of fiction. We are not going to dwell upon this fact, for it suggests a topic better suited for those same monthlies than one to be examined in this place. But it is a fact which has had to receive acknowledgment in the pages of even the oldest serials, and it is fully recognized here. For the most prominent item in that way, a story by Anthony Trollope, entitled "The Way we Live Now," has been selected. But it is not concluded, nor have we been able to examine it at length. We can, therefore, express no opinion as to its merits or demerits. "Scrope; or, The last Library," by Frederick B. Perkins, is another tale, ended somewhat inconveniently in the first number of the new volume. But these concessions to the popular demand for light literature are amply compensated by the presence of much that is of a weightier kind, as may readily be imagined when we mention the names of Dr. James Martineau, Dr. Leonard Bacon, Ivan Turguenieff as indicating the class of contributors. Not that Rev. St. John Tyrwhitt must be placed among these, for he has a series of papers entitled "Our Sketching Club," which are not only instructive but genial enough to satisfy the most indolent of readers, and pleasant enough to carry him along in spite of himself. Mr. Tyrwhitt as an authority in matters of art is well known, but he here assumes the position of teacher also, and his lessons are at once sound and practical, while interwoven with good descriptive pen-sketches. If continued, as we hope they will be to the higher branches, they will form a work of considerable value.

Politics take a prominent place in *Old and New*. The first pages are devoted to it exclusively, and some of the short "editorials" therein contained are notable for their plain straightforwardness of diction; though, as may be supposed, they sometimes a little exaggerate facts, and do not always suffice to carry conviction. One of the best in recent numbers is a sharp reflection on the disposition of the Geneva award. The writer is of opinion that the Geneva arbitration was a failure, and that in case of any new project for international arbitration being made at the new Geneva Conference, such as was made by Mr. Montague Bernard at Brussels, American Commissioners would be estopped from saying anything in regard to it. The reason for this, the writer alleges, is the breach of trust of which the nation has been guilty. He asserts that the Geneva tribunal merely made the nation a trustee, as it might have made the King of Prussia, or the Government of Switzerland, a trustee, and that, instead of fulfilling the trust, Uncle Sam thinks it easier to keep the money himself, and that thus, having virtually refused to accept the Geneva award by not carrying out the conditions, the United States should henceforth be silent. With much the same severity Rev. Leonard Bacon elsewhere takes up the subject of "Government by Parties." He treats it not as an abstract question, nor in its general and wider acceptation, but merely in the form he finds it in the United States. But he makes it the occasion to pass a thorough condemnation on the fashion whereby candidates for leading offices are elected, or nominated, which often means the same thing; and he shows, with some force, one at least of the evils that need to be corrected in the way by which we make use of party influence. Where parties are nearly equalized the public is in a manner protected, but "where one is largely predominant the conflict that takes place is not between the two parties, but within the ruling party." And this, Dr. Bacon thinks, is one of the features in our political system which first needs reform, but he expresses his antipathy to it in no measured terms.

In *Old and New* the reader finds himself in an atmosphere widely different from that which surrounds him among the pages of the older magazines, but it is none the less healthy and invigorating, and suitable to very varied tastes. If the magazine is less widely known than some of its contemporaries, it is not from any deficiency in value, since it is every way fully entitled to a place among the best that are published.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. Fifth Series. Vol. VI. Boston: LITTELL & GAY.

Although only the sixth of the new series, this volume, dating from the commencement of the work, is the one hundred and twenty-first. That alone is evidence of its popularity. It is certainly one of the best of its kind, and in its entirety forms a complete library of the most carefully selected writing of the day. The book before us, which comprises the weekly issues for the months of April, May, and June, contains papers from more than twenty of the best reviews and magazines in the language, and includes in them some of the best novels of the year. It furnishes, therefore, a complete mirror of contemporary literature, and as such it should be regarded with favorable appreciation by the reading portion of the public, among whom it is scarcely too much to say that such publications are indispensable.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200 Western Union... 71⅞	200 Lake Shore....... 72⅞
100 do.........c. 71¾	1000 do........ 72¾
1500 do.........c. 71⅝	2800 do........ 72⅞
100 do.......s3. 71⅝	100 do.......s3. 72⅞
100 do......s30. 71⅝	200 do.......s3. 72¾
800 do........b3. 71¾	2500 do........ 72⅞
1700 do......... 71⅝	100 do.......b3. 72¾
400 do........b3. 71⅝	200 do.......s3. 72⅝
100 do......... 71¾	300 do........ 72⅝
2300 Erie Railway.... 32	100 do.........c. 72⅝
400 do......... 31⅞	100 do.......s4. 72⅝
400 do......... 31¾	500 do.......b3 72¾
400 do......... 31⅝	1300 do........ 72¾
100 do......... 31¾	400 do.......s3. 72¾
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 99¾	100 Rock Island....... 98⅛
100 North-west....s3. 37¾	500 do.......s3. 98
100 do......... 37⅝	400 do........ 97⅞
200 do.........c. 37⅝	200 do.......b3. 98
100 do........b3. 37⅝	100 do.......s3. 98
200 do......... 37¾	200 do........ 98
700 Union Pacific..... 26¼	100 do......b30. 98
100 do......... 26⅜	400 Pacific Mail...... 44¼
100 do........b3. 26⅜	100 do.......s3. 44⅛
300 Tol. & Wabash.... 35⅛	1600 do........ 44
300 do.......s3. 35	300 do.......s3. 44
100 do......... 35⅛	500 St. Paul........ 35
300 do......... 35	400 do.......s3. 34⅞
	100 do........ 34⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$15,000 U.S. 6s,'81,R.116¼	$18,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........12.115½
5,000 do.....12.116⅛	1,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68.117½
60,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new......115¼	1,500 do........117¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Ohio 6s,'86.. 104	1000 L.S.&M.S b.c.s3. 72¾
10,000 Tenn. 6s, old, X coup........ 55	200 do........ 72¾
	700 do........ 72⅝
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 54	100 do......b3. 72¾
19,000 Albany & Sus. 1st.......b3.102½	1600 do........ 72¾
	300 do.......s3. 72⅝
1,000 C., R.I.&P. 7s.103	1900 do........ 72⅝
6,000 C. Pac. Gd.bds. 88⅞	300 do.......b3. 72⅝
2,000 N. J. Cen. con.102¼	400 do........ 72¾
18,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 97	300 do........ 72⅞
5,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.104¾	300 do.......s3. 72¾
2,000 U. Pacific 1st. 83	1300 do........ 72¾
5,000 do......... 82⅞	500 do.......b3. 72⅞
3,000 U.P.7s,L.G.b3. 81	200 do........ 72⅞
5,000 C., C.& I.C.1st. 82	300 do........c. 72⅞
7,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s. 98	900 do.......s3. 72⅞
5,000 Louis. & Nash. con., '98........ 87½	400 do.......b3. 73
	3000 do........ 73
25 Bank of Rep..b.c.109	300 do.......s3. 73
50 Union Bank.......138	500 do.......b3. 73⅛
100 At. & Pac.Tel.b.c. 15	3600 do........ 73⅛
200 N.Y.C.& H.b.c.b3.100	400 do.......b3. 73¼
200 do......... 99¾	100 do.......s3. 73¼
100 W.Un.Tel..b.c.b3. 71¾	100 do........ 73⅛
800 do......... 71¾	100 Un. Pac....b.c.s3. 26¼
300 do......... 71⅝	100 do.......b3. 26¼
800 do.......s3. 71⅝	200 do........ 26¼
100 do.....s 0. 71⅝	223 C., C., C. & I..b. c. 75
1200 do.......b3. 71¾	10 N. J. Cen.....b. c.106
2200 do......... 71¾	100 C. & Rock I..b. c. 97⅞
100 do.......b3. 71⅞	100 do......... 98¼
100 do......... 71¾	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 35
400 do.......s3. 71¾	500 do......... 34⅞
200 Pac. Mail....b. c. 44	100 do....b30. 35
100 do........b3. 44¼	600 do......... 35
100 do......... 44¼	100 do......... 35⅜
100 do.......s3. 44¼	25 do......... 35⅝
10 Am. Exp......b. c. 60½	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 54
50 U. S. Exp......b. c. 69¾	300 Tol. & Wab...b. c. 35⅛
900 Erie Railway..b. c. 31¾	200 do.......s3. 35
100 do.........c. 31¾	100 do.........c. 35⅛
1200 do.......b3. 31⅞	200 do......... 35¼
600 do......... 31⅞	11 Morris & Essex.... 93⅞
100 Chic. & N. W..b.c. 37¾	100 do.......b. c. 93⅞
100 do.......s3. 37½	100 St. L. & Iron M... 2[illegible]
100 do......... 37½	400 B., H. & Erie..b. c. 1⅜
200 do......... 37⅜	500 do......... 1½
100 do.......b10. 37⅜	300 O. & Miss..b.c.b3. 25½
200 do......... 37¾	200 do......... 25
50 C. & N. W. Pf..b.c. 55½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

400 Western Union.... 71¾	800 Lake Shore...... 73¼
600 Pacific Mail..... 44¾	100 do......s4. 73⅛
800 Erie Railway..... 31⅞	800 do......s3. 73⅛
100 do......b3. 31⅞	200 do......b3. 73⅛
400 Lake Shore....s3. 73⅛	200 do........ 73⅛
800 do......... 73⅛	2500 do......s3. 73
100 do......b3. 73⅛	1600 do........ 73
500 do......s3. 73	100 Union Pacific...... 26½
1000 do.........c. 73⅛	200 N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 99¾
1100 do......b3. 73⅛	120 Bos., H. & Erie.... 1½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..........113⅞	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small....116⅝
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.......115⅜	20,000 U. S. 10-40 R., b3.........112¼
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n., sml.115⅜	10,000 do.........112¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.........117½	20,000 U. S. 10-40 R., b. c.........112¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$12,000 Mo. St.6s,'76 97	40 Erie Railway.b.c. 31¾
13,000 Mo. St. 6s,'77. 95½	100 do......b3. 31¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n c. 79½	100 do.........c. 31¾
2,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76.102	100 Panama R........110½
2,000 C., C.& I.C.1st. 82	100 Union Pac.b. c.s5. 26⅜
1,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.100½	100 do......s3. 26⅜
9 Am. Exch. Bank.110	100 do.........c. 26⅜
88 D. & H. Canal.b.c.115	100 do......... 26½
1800 W. U. Tel...b. c. 71⅝	200 Cleve. & P. Gtd.. 87⅞
400 do......s3. 71⅝	200 do......... 87⅞
5 American Exp... 60½	100 C. & N. W.b. c.s3. 37½
5 do......... 60¾	100 Chic. & R. I..b. c. 98⅛
300 Pac. Mail.b. c.s3. 44	200 do......... 98
100 do......... 44⅛	1000 C., M. & St.P.b. c. 35
1500 Lake Shore.b. c. 73	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 35⅛
1800 do......... 73⅛	100 do......b3. 35¼
800 do......b3. 73⅛	40 D., L. & W.b3....107½
1300 do......... 73⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo. b.c. 25⅝
2300 do......s3. 73	225 Morris & Essex... 93⅛
200 do......b3. 73⅛	100 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 39

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

500 Lake Shore...s3. 73	5000 Long Island 1st. 90¼
800 do......... 73	200 Pacific Mail...... 44¼
100 do......b3. 73⅛	100 do......... 44⅜
1000 do.........c. 73	500 Western Union.... 71¾
300 do......... 73	100 do......... 71⅞
700 do......... 73⅛	100 do......b3. 71⅞
500 do......b3. 73⅛	100 do......... 71¾
500 do......... 73	100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 99¾
500 do......s3. 73⅛	500 Erie Railway..b3. 31⅞
500 do......... 73⅛	100 Rock Island....b3. 98
1300 do......b3. 73⅛	100 do......s60. 97½
400 do......... 73⅛	200 St. Paul R.......... 35⅛
100 Union Pac......b4. 26½	200 Tol. & Wabash..... 35⅛
100 do......b3. 26⅝	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf....... 14½
100 do......... 26⅜	

TUESDAY, July 21—P. M.

Business has been quite dull to-day in the Wall street markets. The chief subject of interest has been the prospect of a successful negotiation of the balance of the Five ₱ cent. Funded Loan, but few facts, for obvious reasons, could be obtained upon which to base an opinion concerning it. It was clearly developed, however, so far as the judgment of leading bankers is concerned, that the principal reliance of monetary circles regarding the success of Secretary Bristow's initial movement in finance is in the foreign bankers. It is said that the German bankers' combination, which has been so frequently spoken of in this connection, have renewed their old proposal to take $25,000,000 of the $179,000,000. On the other hand, it is reported from Washington that the Secretary announces that he will not receive bids from any syndicate. Of course it is only too evident that such an intention would amount to nothing, for a party could readily circumvent this obstacle by bidding as individual firms and forming their syndicate afterward for mutual strength and defense in putting the bonds on the market. It is somewhat enigmatical, however, to find so little sanguine feeling expressed concerning the amount of the loan which will be taken by American investors at a time when money is so abundant and generally unoccupied as at present. The bank rate for loans has been uniformly low for nearly two months, and it seems as though 5 ₱ cent. interest, for bonds which it is fair to assume will be at all times salable and strong, would be at least as advantageous an investment as 2 to 3 ₱ cent. on call. Meantime there are straws in the wind which seem to indicate that the American proposals will be larger than are generally anticipated. The bids are to be opened on Thursday in Washington, and until then nothing definite can be known, for of all men the firms who are most likely to make the heaviest tenders for the new issue are least likely to run about the street telling what they propose to do. Generally a sanguine feeling is entertained regarding the loan, and if bids for $40,000,000 to $60,000,000 of the amount should be accepted for American hands, the result will be very gratifying. The business of the Stock Exchange to-day centred in Lake Shore, influenced largely by rumors concerning the expected dividend, for which the "street" has been waiting three weeks, and by reports that Vanderbilt contemplates leasing the road to form an absolute through line to Chicago under his personal control. Concerning the first report, it may be stated, on good authority, that the net earnings of the road are sufficient for the payment of a dividend, on the past six months' business, of 3 or 3¼ ₱ cent. Lake Shore, however, has always ranked as an 8 ₱ cent. stock, and to lower its grade by paying at the rate of 6 or 6½ ₱ cent. would be more disastrous than to make no dividend at all. As to the probabilities of the lease above referred to being made, it is held that it would be cheaper for the Commodore to lease the road at fair terms, and guarantee it, than to carry a controlling interest in the stock, as he has been doing. Meantime considerable adroitness is displayed in prolonging the "agony," and thus making the stock the central figure of the market—a position it has held for weeks on this dividend problem alone. The dealings in Lake Shore to-day reached 40,000 shares, Western Union 14,000, Erie 7,600, and Pacific Mail 4,500. The total sales were 80,000 shares. Lake Shore closed at 73¼, the highest point of the day, and ¼ in advance of yesterday's final price. Erie was affected by a lower rate in London, and declined from 32¼, yesterday's last price, to 31⅝. The rally at the close carried it up to 31⅞. The old trick of setting rumors afloat concerning the accounts was resorted to, and perhaps had effect, and the lower prices in London were ascribed in some measure to the report of Capt. Tyler, of the British Board of Trade, who sailed from New-York on the 11th instant, and has probably reached England ere this time. The market for the other stocks on the general list was a trifle steadier than yesterday, and the fluctuations were limited to a very narrow range—⅛ to ⅝. Gold opened at 110¼ and almost immediately fell ⅛, which remained the price in the dealings to the close. Carrying rates were 2@2½, and flat for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $220,000 for interest and $32,000 in redemption of called bonds. The Customs receipts were $487,000. The business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered gross clearances to the amount of $19,117,000; gold balances, $1,340,503; currency balances, $1,489,646. At the Clearing-house the business was as follows: Currency exchanges, $61,184,652; currency balances, $4,399,660; gold exchanges, $4,587,200; gold balances, $792,542. Money was easy and unchanged at 2@3 ₱ cent. on call, and prime business notes were discounted at 5½@6 ₱ cent. Foreign Exchanges were quiet and firm. Prime bankers' 60 days sterling for business was quoted at $4 86¾@$4 87, and $4 89¼@$4 89½ for long bills. The total exports of produce for the week ending to-day, from New-York, amounted in value to $5,308,096, a decrease from last week of $959,260. For the corresponding week of 1873 the total exports were $6,529,662, and of 1872, $4,913,437. The market for Government Bonds was steady and firm. Railway Mortgages were quiet to dullness, but steady in tone. State Securities and Bank Shares were generally neglected.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 21.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s, reg. 1881	111	111⅜
U. S. 5.20s coup. 1862	112⅞	113⅛
U. S. 5.20s coup. 1867	117½	117½
American Gold	110¼	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86½@$1 87	$4 86¾@$1 87
N. Y. Central and Hudson	99⅞	99¾
Chicago and Rock Island	97¾	97¼
Pacific Mail	44¼	44⅜
St. Paul, common	35⅛	35⅛
St. Paul, preferred	54¾	54
Western Union	72⅛	71¾
Union Pacific	26⅜	26½
Lake Shore	73	73¼
Toledo and Wabash	35¼	35¼
North-western, common	38¼	37½
North-western, preferred	56	55½
Delaware and Lackawanna	107	107½
New Jersey Central	105⅞	106
Panama	110	110½
Erie	32¼	31⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	25⅜	25
C. C. and Indiana Central	17⅛	17
Harlem	125	125

The following shows the highest and lowest prices of stocks, and the total sales of shares of each, for the day:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. C. & Hudson	99¾	99¾	600
Erie	32	31⅝	7,600
Lake Shore	73¼	72⅝	40,500
North-western	37¾	37⅜	2,400
Rock Island	98¼	97⅞	2,000
Pacific Mail	44⅜	44	4,500
St. Paul	35⅛	34⅞	3,100
St. Paul Preferred	54	54	100
Ohios	25⅛	25	400
Western Union	71⅞	71⅝	14,300
Wabash	35⅜	35	1,600
Union Pacific	26⅝	26¼	1,500
Panama	110½	110½	200
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	15	15	100
Boston, Hartford & Erie	1½	1⅜	400
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	14½	14½	100
Hannibal & St. Jo.	25⅜	25⅜	100
Missouri Pacific	39	39	100
Pittsburg	87⅜	87⅜	400
Total sales			80,000

The latest quotations for Government Bonds were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	11¼	
6s, 1881, Registered	116	116½
6s, 1881, Coupons	118	118¼
5-20s, 1862, Registered	113	113½
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	113⅝	113⅞
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114½	115
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115½	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115⅜	116
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	117	117½
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅜	116½
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115¾	116
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117½	117⅞
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116¼	117
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117½	118
10-40s, Registered	112⅛	112⅜
10-40s, Coupons	113	113½
5s, 1881, Registered	111¼	111¾
5s, 1881, Coupons	112¾	113
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	88½	88⅝
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	80	81

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Ark. 6s, funded.... 15	N. Y. reg. B'y Loan 106¾
California 7s........110½	N. Y. coup. B'y L'n 106½
Connecticut 7s......103	N. C. 6s, o., J. & J.. 18
Georgia 6s........ 73	N. C. Ap. & O. t..... 18
Georgia 7s, new bds. 88¾	N. C., N. C. R..J.& J. 35½
Georgia 7s, ind....... 80	N. C., N.C.R., A. & O. 35½
Georgia 7s, G'd bds.. 80	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, J. & J...... 25
Indiana 5s........101	
Ill. coup. 6s, '79.....100	N. C., N. C. R., coup. off, A. & O....... 25
Kentucky 6s........ 97½	
La. 8s, Levee bds.... 22	Ohio 6s, '75....... 98
Mich. 6s, '78-79......101	Ohio 6s, '81....... 102
Mich. 6s, '83.........101	Ohio 6s, '86....... 104
Mich. 7s, '78.........100	Rhode Island 6s......101
Mo. 6s, due in '74.... 99½	S. Car. 6s......... 25
Mo. 6s, due in '75.... 98	S. Car. Jan. & July.. 17
Mo. 6s, due in '76.... 97	S. Car., F. A., '66.... 20
Mo. 6s, due in '77.... 95	S. Car., Non-F. bds... 5½
Mo. 6s, due in '78.... 93½	Tenn. 6s, o. ex coup. 55
Mo. Long bs. due '81 to '91 inclusive.... 92¾	Tenn. 6s, new bds... 75
	Tenn. 6s, n., ex coup. 54
Mo. Asyl. or Univ., due '92........ 90	Tenn. 6s, n., new s... 53
	Texas 10s, '76.... 90
Mo., H.& St.J., due '75. 96½	Virginia 6s, old..... 28
Mo., H.& St.J., due '76. 96	Va. 6s, new bds..... 30
Mo., H.& St.J., due '86. 92⅜	Va. 6s, consol. bds... 52¾
Mo., H.& St.J., due '87. 92½	

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds..102	L. Sh. con. reg. 1st... 95
Bos., H. & E. 1st.... 18	Mar. & Cin. 1st...... 102
Chi. & Alton 1st.....103½	Mich. C. con. 7s, 1902. 96½
Chic. & Alton Inc.... 95½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......100½
Jol. & Chi. 1st.......105	N. Y. Cen. 6s,'83.... 94½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 90
Chi., R. I. & Pac.....103	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub... 90
Cen. of N. J. 1st,new.106	N. Y. C. 7s, '76...... 102
Cen. of N. J. C. C c.102	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.104½
Mil.&S.P.1st,8s,P.D.107	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R.104½
Chic. & N. W. S. F..104	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....101
Chic. & N. W. C. Bd. 85¾	Har. 1st 7s reg.......104¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st.... 99½	Ohio & M. con. S. F. 89½
Chi. & N. W.c.g.bds. 77	Ohio & Miss. con.... 87½
Gal. & Chi. ext......103¼	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.. 88⅝
C., C., C. & I.7s, S. F.100½	Un. Pac. 1st bds..... 82¾
Del., L. & W. 7s, c..103½	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 80½
Mor. & Essex 1st.....105	Un. Pac. Inc. 10s..... 76
Mor. & Essex 2d.....104	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st... 81¼
Erie 1st Ext.........102¾	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo. 98
Erie 3d 7s, '83....... 97½	P., F. W. & C. 1st...101⅝
Erie 4th 7s, '80...... 96	P., F. W. & C. 2d.... 99¾
Erie 5th 7s, '88...... 92½	P., F. W. & C. 3d.... 96
B., N. Y. & E.1st,'77. 86	C., C. & I. 1st....... 81¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75.102	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st... 93
M.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ ct.102	Alt. & T. H. 1st.....102¼
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....101	Alt. & T. H. 2d, pf... 86
Clev. & Tol. new bs. 97¼	T., P. & W. 1st, E.D. 79½
Clev., P. & A., n. bs. 97	T. & W. 1st Ext..... 96
Buff. & Erie n. bs.... 97	Tol.& W. 1st S.L.D. 77
Buf. & St. Line 7s.... 95	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 80
Lake Sh. div. bds.... 96	Laf., B. & M. 1st.... 75
L. Sh. con. coup. 1st. 95	Pek.,Lin. & Dec. 1st. 72½

And the following for City Bank Shares:

American Exchange.110	Irving..........125
Central National.... 99¾	Mechanics'.......132
City..............300	Merchants' Exch...106½
Commerce..........120	Nassau..........106
Corn Exchange.....125	New-York........120
First National......190	N. Y. National Ex... 90
Fourth National.....101	Ninth National.....100
Fulton.............150	Pacific...........165
Gallatin National...128	People's..........140
Gold Exchange......110	Republic.........108¾
Hanover............100	St. Nicholas......109
Importers'&Tr'ders'.192	State of New-York..110

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101½	102
City 6s, new	104⅜	104½
Camden and Amboy	124	124¼
Pennsylvania Central	98	98¾
Reading	111½	111¾
Lehigh Valley	60¼	60⅜
Catawissa Preferred	42	42¼
Philadelphia and Erie	19	19¼
Northern Central	35	35¼
Lehigh Navigation	44	44⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	95⅝	95¾

The Metropolitan Insurance Company has declared a dividend of *Five ₱ Cent.*, payable on demand at the of the Company, No. 108 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 21, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	18	Hides, bdls	185
Brandy, pks	86	Skins, bdls	311
Flour, bbls	13,647	Leather, sides	53,363
Wheat, bushels	136,226	Pork, bbls	10
Meal, bbls	200	Cut-meats, pks	378
Meal, bags	60	Lard, tcs	1,006
Corn, bushels	273,483	Butter, pks	3,143
Oats, bushels	12,075	Cheese, pks	15,984
Malt, bushels	27,260	Tallow, pks	89
Copper, bbls	250	Rice, pks	97
Copper, cakes	162	Starch, pks	1,280
Cotton, bales	5 0	Tobacco, hhds	440
Eggs, bbls	997	Tobacco, pks	140
Flax, bales	62	Wine, pks	521
Hops, bales	86	Wool, bales	994
Hides, No.	7,614	Whisky, bbls	280

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Wisconsin, for Liverpool—62 pks. Furs, 446 bdls. Hides, 63 bxs. Clocks, 714 bales Cotton, 337 sacks Nuts, 28 pks. Lamps, 8 bxs. Bacon, 82 tcs. Beef, 60,000 bushels Corn, ,000 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Cuba, for Liverpool—6,600 bxs. Cheese, 180 bxs. Bacon, 10,200 bushels Wheat, 74 tcs. Tobacco, 32 hhds. Tobacco, 109 cases Tobacco, 40 bales Leather, 23 bxs. Machinery.

By the bark Fidente, for Cork—26,457 bushels Corn.

By the brig Waubun, for Liverpool—2,758 bbls. Naphtha.

By the brig E. H. Rich, for Malaga, &c.—4,800 Heads, 11,421 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Anna Olivari, for Cork—22,629 bushels Corn.

By the bark Johann Carl, for Bremen—7,061 bags Corn.

By the bark Arvid, for Cork—36,586 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Great Western, for Bristol—23,046 bxs. Cheese, 24,000 bushels Corn, 950 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Fish-oil, 15 pks. Stearine, 519 bags Oil-cake, 75 bxs. Clocks, 400 Oars, 25 bbls. Pork.

By the bark Amoy, for London—680 bags Oil-cake, 36 hhds. Tobacco, 7,993 bushels Corn, 90 tons Tallow Greaves.

By the steamer Franklin, for Stetten—101 bbls. Resin, 1,500 bxs. Extract, 5,275 tcs. Lard, 15 bxs. Scales, 9 bxs. Clocks, 1 box Rifles, 216 pcs. Lumber, 3 bxs. Sewing-machines, 60 bxs. Pistols.

By the bark Geneva, for Buenos Ayres—350,644 feet Lumber.

By the steamer Crescent City, for Havana—1,070 bbls. Potatoes, 38 pks. Machinery, 100 bxs. Cheese, 150 bales Hay, 200 bbls. Beans, 7,000 reams Paper, 50 tcs. Hams, 350 tcs. Lard, 50 bxs. Bacon.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, but quoted firm, with Adamantine at 13½c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, [illegible]c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

COAL—A very moderate trade has been noted in most kinds since our last at drooping prices, with Liverpool house Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $21; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Rio has been quiet and irregular. The South America, which arrived yesterday, added 10,490 bags to the stock in first hands. Samples of this cargo, however, were not exhibited on the market until a very late hour this afternoon, thus checking negotiations, and leaving values more or less nominal. In other kinds, the dealings were unimportant, and prices were nominally as last quoted. We quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¼c.@19c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20½c.@20¾c.; prime, 21½c.@21¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¾c.@22½c., gold; Java, 23½c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@22c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@22c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18½c.@21½c.; Curacoa, 18c.@20½c., and Jamaica, 19c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy for early delivery, with prices quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, closing weak. Sales, 731 bales, including 250 bales to shippers, 458 bales to spinners, and 23 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery the movements have been more extensive, but at a further reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,700 bales, (of which 6,100 bales were last evening, and 9,600 bales to-day,) and 300 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16⅛c.; August, 16 5-32c.; September, 16 7-16c.@16 15-32c.; October, 16 5-16c.; November, 16¼c.; December, 16¼c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were [illegible]00 bales, including 519 bales from Charleston and 181 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 543 bales, and thus far this week 3,061 bales, against 4,228 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,745,747 bales against 3,532,[illegible]74 bales the previous season. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 1,564 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 117,352 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 207,[illegible]81 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been generally dull, and quoted heavy and lower—prices in most instances closing in favor of buyers. There has been very little inquiry for shipping lines, and the bids have been running much under the views of holders, $5 75 having been the basis of most offers for standard Extras. The home trade call has been light, and confined to job lots wanted for prompt use. Some purchases of City Mills Extras for the West Indies were reported within our range. The sales since our last have been 11,950 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5 35@$5 75; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 [illegible]@$4 [illegible]0, chiefly at $4 25@$4 35; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 25, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 60@$6 10, chiefly at $5 [illegible]5@$5 90; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $6 1[illegible]@$6 80, chiefly at $6 35@$6 65 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 45@$6 10, chiefly at $5 65@$5 90; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 65@$6 15, mainly at $5 75@$6; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 60@$6 25, mainly at $5 75@$6 10; Western trade and family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 65@$8 25; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 85@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 35@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $6 75@$[illegible]; Extra Genesee, $6 85@$9; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 50@$9 75, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher. Included in the sales have been 4,200 bbls. shipping stock, chiefly for the West Indies.... Southern Flour has been in less demand, at easier and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 640 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 95 for poor to choice Shipping, and $7@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been in fair request at full rates. We quote at from $5 20@$6 60 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $6 35@$6 60 ₱ bbl. ....Corn-meal has been in less demand at about previous prices, ranging from $3 65@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 65 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 550 bbls.

FRUITS—The general market has been only moderately active. Layer Raisins have been ruling firm at $3 10; Currants and Almonds higher; otherwise prices unchanged. Sales, 1,100 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 10; 1,200 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 70@$3 75; 600 cases Sardines, 300 bags Ivica Almonds and 600 bags Tarragona do. on private terms, the latter quoted at 19½c. for Ivica, 21c. for Tarragona, and 20c. for Languedoc; 300 bbls. Currants on private terms, quoted at 6¼c.

GRAIN—There has been a more active movement noted in Spring Wheat, opening at easier and irregular prices, but closing with more steadiness, holders of prime stock showing less urgency in their offerings. The inquiry has been mainly for exports, stimulated in part by the easier range of ocean freights. Winter Wheat has been in moderate demand, mostly for shipment, but at lower figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 195,000 bushels at $1 32@$35 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 34 for Golden Drop, in store; $1 35 for prime Minnesota, afloat, and $1 32 for Duluth Certificate stock; $1 30@$1 32 for No. 2 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring, and mostly at $1 31 for prime Milwaukee stock, boat-loads; $1 27@$1 28 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 25@$1 33 for ungraded Spring; $1 28@$1 32 for Red Western, car and boat-loads, chiefly at $1 30 for good, and $1 32 for choice do; $1 32@$1 34 for Amber Western; $1 50@$1 52 for new crop White Kentucky and Tennessee; $1 55 for White State, in store.... Corn has been freely dealt in, mostly for export, opening firmly, but closing a shade cheaper. Sales have been reported of 225,000 bushels at 78c.@79½c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Mixed Western, closing at about 78½c. for very good average sailing-vessel stock; 79c.@81c. for Yellow Western, and 86c.@89c. for White do.... Rye quiet at from $1 08@$1 13 ₱ bushel; a small lot of Jersey was reported sold at $1 08.... Barley wholly nominal.... Barley Malt quiet at about former quotations.... Oats have been in more confident demand at an advance of 1c. a bushel. Sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels at 64c.@66c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; and 70c.@71¾c. for White, the latter rate for fancy.... Feed in fair request within the range of $20@$31 ₱ ton.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales 200 hf. bolls Domestic at 12¾c. currency; market quiet.

HAY AND STRAW—Has been generally in very moderate request, especially the poorer qualities, with shipping stock, poor to prime, quoted at 70c.@$1, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 10@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 70c.@80c. Straw has been selling, in lots, to a fair extent, with Oat quoted at 85c.@95c.; Wheat at 50c.@55c.; and Rye at 40c.@70c., ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Quiet at former figures; sales 800 City Slaughter on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been moderately inquired for, but at irregular prices, with sales reported of 450,000 lbs. at 21½c. for prompt, and 23c.@23¼c. for forward, delivery. New Sheathing quoted at 3 c.; old do., 22c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c.... Scotch Pig-iron has been in rather better demand at steady prices; sales have been reported of 100 tons Coltness at $40; 50 tons Summerlee at $36 50; 200 tons Eglinton at $33 50, and 50 tons do. at $34. American Pig-iron has also been more active at about previous figures. Sales have been reported of 1,000 tons No. 2 at $30, and 1,000 tons No. 1, part at $30. Of Forge, a sale has been noted of 800 tons at $27 50. Eglinton Pig quoted at $33 50@$34; Summerlee at $36@$36 50; Glengarnock, $35; Coltness at $40; American Pig, $30@$32; No. 2 do., $29@$30; Forge, $26@$28; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $56@$60; old Rails at $36@$40; Wrought Scrap, $38@$40.... Pig-lead has been dull and weak, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 37½@$6 50, and American at $5 75@$5 85, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter rules dull at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for foreign, and 7c.@11c. for domestic.... Pig-tin has been very quiet, with Straits quoted at 23c.@23¼c., gold; English at 21¼c.@21½c., gold. Banca at 26c.@26½c. Sales, 200 slabs Straits at 23¼c., gold. Tin Plates have been rather easier in price on a moderately active trade; sales, 2,000 bxs. Coke Terne at $7 25, gold. Charcoal quoted at $10 25@$10 75; I. C. Coke, $7 95@$8 25; Charcoal Terne, $9@$9 25; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8.... Zinc dull at 8¼c.@8½c., gold, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—There has been a livelier movement reported in this line, on a generally firm basis as to values. The demand from refiners has been fair, and, for trade purposes, more satisfactory. Sales have been made of 224 hhds. Fajardo, for trade account, on private terms; 187 hhds. Caibarien on the basis of 41½c. for 50 test; 93 hhds. Havana at 35c.; 84 hhds. Gibara at 38c.; 78 pchns. Port Spain, for jobbing, on private terms; 33 hhds. Cardenas at 35c. The recent arrivals have been quite moderate, embracing 234 hhds and 26 tcs. Cardenas, (rumored sold to arrive;) also 316 pchns. St. Kitts, 478 pchns. and 17 hhds. Demerara, 132 pchns. do., 129 pchns. and 8 tcs. St. John P. R., and 76 hhds. and 9 tcs. Trinidad, not yet reported as having been marketed. The jobbing trade has improved, and prices have shown more steadiness. The dealings embrace about 270 hhds. foreign, in lots, and small lots of New-Orleans, within the previous range. We quote: Cuba Muscovado refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 35c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 42½c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 46c.@50c. Demerara, 38c.@55c. New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been active and firm; sales, 7,750 bbls. Strained at $2 20@$2 25; 350 bbls. No. 2 at $2 37½; 450 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$4 75 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar quiet at from $2 70@$3; City Pitch at $2 50, free on board.... Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 240 bbls. Merchantable, part to arrive, at 37½c.@38c., closing at 37½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—There has been a moderate movement reported in most kinds, chiefly in jobbing way, but prices have been somewhat irregular, rather favoring buyers in most instances. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@60c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Unbleached Sperm, $1 75@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 80@$1 85; Lard-oil, 85c.@95c.; Red-oil, 52c.; Saponified do. at 60c.; Linseed-oil at from 84c.@86c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 17½@$1 20, in cks.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 46c.@50c.; Yellow do. at 59c.@60c.; White do. at 67½c.@72½c.; Palm-oil, 8c. Sales were made at New-Bedford of 115 bbls. Northern Crude Whale, and 470 bbls. Humpback do. on private terms, all to manufacturers.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, steady at 4⅞c.@5c., but not active; 2,000 bbls. July options sold at 5c.... Refined quiet at 12c. for early deliveries; sales, 5,000 bbls., first half of August, at 12c. And at Philadelphia, 4,000 bbls. July options at 11⅞c.... Refined, in cases, in some request, and quoted at 16½c.@16¾c.... Naphtha, in shipping order, 7¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active and much dearer. The demand has been largely speculative. The market closed less firmly. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 1,250 bbls. Western Mess on the basis of $21, with prime Mess quoted at $19 50; and Extra Prime at $18 50. And for forward delivery of Western Mess, 4,500 bbls., August options, at $20 50@$20 90, closing at $20 70; and 3,000 bbls., September, at $21@$21 10, ₱ bbl.... Dressed Hogs in demand at 8⅝c. for City.... Cut Meats in good request, with sales reported of 1,500 Pickled Shoulders at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 500 Smoked do., at 8½c., 1,500 Smoked do. at 15½c.@16c.; 7,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, 10 lbs., at 9⅞c.; 5 bxs. do. 12 lbs., 9⅞c.; 50 bxs. Clear do., 12 lbs., at 11c.... Bacon scarce and held higher, on the basis of 10¾c. for City Long Clear, but inactive; sales, 1 5 bxs. on private terms. Sales of stock for December delivery were rumored, but without reliable particulars.... Lard has been in brisk demand, mostly on speculative account, at an advance of ¼c. ₱ lb., closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 1,850 tcs. Western Steam at 12⅛c.@12⅜c. for good to choice, closing at 12¼c. for prime; 200 tcs. Summer stock at 11⅞c.; 250 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 City at 11¼c., and 2,200 tcs. Refined on private terms, quoted at 12⅝c.@12¾c. for the Continent. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 1,750 tcs., August options, at 12 3-16c.@12¼c., closing very firm at 12¼c.; 250 tcs., September, (last evening,) at 12⅜c.; quoted to-day at 12⅜c.; 1,000 tcs., seller remainder of the year, 10c.@10⅛c.; and 500 tcs., December shipments, at 10⅛c. on bill of lading.... Beef has been in slack demand within the previous range. We quote at from $10@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $13@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce.... Beef Hams at $19@$22 for Southern, and $24 for best Western.... Butter quiet at about former figures.... Cheese a shade firmer, and fairly active.... Eggs essentially unaltered.

RICE—Has been in limited demand since our last with Carolina at $7 25@$8 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6 50@$6 62½, free, and $2 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $6 87½@$7, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been moderately sought after, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 75@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 26c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 5⅜c.@5½c., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather better demand, mainly for refining purposes, and prices have been quoted steady on the previous basis. Sales have been made, to-day, of 2,322 hhds. and 979 bxs., including 425 hhds. common to fair Refining Cuba at 7½c.@7¾c.; 16 hhds. inferior stock at 6c.; 625 hhds. fairly fair to strict good Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8 1-16c.; 153 hhds. Demerara at 7½c.@7¾c.; 400 hhds. Refining Porto Rico at 8c.; 300 hhds. Centrifugal on private terms; 930 bxs. Clayed at 8c.@8⅜c., and 49 bxs. do. at 7¾c. And last evening 161 hhds. St. Croix at 7 13-16c.; 60 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; and 150 bxs. Clayed at 8c. ₱ lb. We quote fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do., 8c.; prime do., 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅝c.; No. 12 Box, Clayed stock, at 8½c.@8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9⅛c.; Manila Bags, 7c.@7⅜c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 5½c.@5⅝c. Refined Sugars have been moderately active and quoted steady; Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 10c.@10⅛c.; and Yellow at 8¾c.@9⅞c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow quiet, with prices quoted rather easier. Sales, 235,000 lbs., within the range of 8½c.@8 3-16c. for common to strictly prime.... Stearine, strong and wanted. Sales, 15,000 lbs. City, in hhds., at 14c.@12½c.; 24,000 lbs. No. 1 at 11c., and 70 tcs. about fair Western, at 15c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Steady, but inactive. Sales 1,000 half chests new Formosa Oolong, on private terms.

TOBACCO—Has been fairly active and firm in price, Western Leaf attracting most attention; sales, since our last, 800 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@13c.; 166 cases 1870 Connecticut Seed Leaf and 104 cases 1873 Pennsylvania do., on private terms; 150 cases 1873 Ohio at [illegible]c.; 18 cases 1872 do. at 7c., and 150 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 ₱ lb.; Manufactured in request at full rates. We quote Western Leaf thus: Common to good Lugs, 6c.@8½c.; common Leaf, 8c.@10½c.; medium, 9c.@11c.; Good, 10c.@12½c.; Fine, 11½c.@14c.; Selections, 12½c. and 16c.; light cutting Lugs, 6½c.@10½c.; light cutting Leaf, 12½c.@16c. And Seed Leaf thus: Crop of 1873—Connecticut Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Connecticut Seconds, 10c.@16c.; New-York assorted lots, 6c.@8c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 10c.@20c.; Ohio assorted lots, 5½c.@6c. Wisconsin assorted lots, 5c.@6c. Crops of 1871 and 1872—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Seconds, 10c.@12c.; Wrappers, 18c.@30c.; Selections, 32c.@45c.; New-York Fillers, 5c.@7c.; Wrappers, 14c.@25c.; Assorted lots, 6c.@10c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 6c.@10c.; Wrappers, 25c.@40c.; Assorted lots, 8c.@20c.; Ohio assorted lots, 6½c.@7c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 6c.@7c. Old Crop Connecticut and Massachusetts, 5c.@9c. And Havana thus: Common, 65c.@70c.; Good, 75c.@90c.; Fine, $1@$1 10. And Yara, assorted lots, 75c.@80c. And Manufactured Tobacco thus: Black Work, common and medium, 15c.@16c.; Black Work, good and fine, 18c.@25c.; Bright Work, common and medium, 20c.@23c.; Bright Work, good and fine, 25c.@40c., (in bond,) ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been steady, but dull, at 98½c. ₱ gallon; sales, 125 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—The dealings in Wool show a moderately active and decidedly firm and rather buoyant market, especially for the finer qualities of Domestic, which holders offer with less freedom, insisting on full asking rates; in view of the reports from the interior of the higher figures ruling there for the better qualities of the new clip, manufacturers have been buying supplies with comparative freedom. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 154,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 45c.@55c., chiefly 52c.@5[illegible]c.; 40,000 lbs. unwashed stock at 38c.@43c.; 3,000 lbs. washed at 40c.@56c.; 40,000 lbs. Scoured at 55c.@92½c.; 32,000 lbs. Combing, mostly at 61c.@62c.; 5,000 lbs. Georgia on private terms; 154 pks. and 18,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 45c.@50c.; 140 pks. Lambs' part at 45c.@47c.; 187,000 lbs. Texas at 18c.@35c.; 54,000 lbs. California Fall at 17c.@24c.; 185 bales and 96,000 lbs. California Spring at 30c.@40c.; 1,800 lbs. California Pulled at 30c.; 90 bales and 60,000 lbs. Montevideo, part at 37c.; 6,000 lbs. Donskoi at 32½c., gold; 25 bales and 40,000 lbs. Cape, part at 36½c.; 77,000 lbs. Australian and New-Zealand at 41½c.@55c. for heavy to choice, and 33c.@42c. for mixed lots; 5,000 lbs. East India on private terms, and 5,000 lbs. Noils, part at 32½c.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ₱ lb.	
X to XXX	45	@57½
Picklock	57½	@65
No. 1 Fleece	43	@65
No. 2 Fleece	40	@48
Southern, coarse to fine	35	@40
Tub-washed Fleece	50	@57
Texas, coarse and extra fine	15	@37
New-Mexico Fleece	17	@27
California Spring Clip	22	@38
California Fall Clip and Lambs'	15	@27
Extra Pulled	45	@50
Super Pulled	45	@52
No. 1 Pulled	25	@35
Lambs' Pulled	40	@52
Donskoi	20	@38
Montevideo	16	@36
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	18	@32
Rio Grande	17	@30
Mexican	17	@21½
Cape	33	@38
Cape Pulled	50	@60
Combing Wool	38	@63
Australian Wool	37	@55
South American Pulled, common to extra	35	@80
East India Wool	14	@38
Noils	20	@30
Camels' Hair	16	@22
Sheep-skins, foreign	22	@29

FREIGHTS—There has been more activity in the line of berth freights, chiefly in the way of Grain, Provisions, Resin, Tobacco, and Cotton shipments, but with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers, owners generally showing more eagerness to place room promptly. The chartering movement has also been somewhat brisker, the demand having been mostly for vessels suited to the Petroleum, Grain, and Resin trade, but rates have been weak and irregular.... For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Corn at 7d.; 8,000 bushels Grain, at 7¼d.@7¾d. ₱ bushel; 300 bales Cotton, at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 118 hhds. Tallow, at 25s.@27s. 6d., chiefly at 25s., ₱ ton; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, at 9d.@9½d.; 16,000 bushels do., at 9d. ₱ standard bushel; 8,000 bushels Grain, at 9½d. ₱ 60 lbs.; 1,100 bxs. Bacon, at 45s.@50s.; 21,000 bxs. Cheese, at 50s.@60s.; 50 pks. Leather, on private terms. ....For London, by sail, 250 bbls. Resin, at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs.; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, at 8½d.@9d. ₱ bushel; 88,000 bushels Grain, on the basis of 6s. ₱ quarter; 80,000 bushels do., at the same rate; 7,500 bxs. Cheese, part at 45s., and 300 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. Also, a British bark, 433 tons, a Dutch steam-ship, 1,733 tons, and a British steam-ship, 1,118 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo; and a brig, 236 tons, with general cargo, reported from St. Lucia, at 50s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 25 tons Syrup at 27s. 6d.... For the United Kingdom direct, a British brig, 399 tons, hence, with 2,700 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. ₱ bbl.... For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 620 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 6s.; an Italian bark, 472 tons, hence with about 3,100 quarters do. at 6s. ₱ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 534 tons, hence with about 3,200 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 6d. to the United Kingdom, and 5s. 9d. to the Continent, and £15 gratuity; a British bark, 466 tons, hence with about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl.... For Havre, a Belgium ship, 728 tons, hence with about 5,100 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 6d. with option of Antwerp; a Norwegian bark, 513 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. do. from Philadelphia at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl., with option of Bordeaux; also a schooner, 132 tons, with Sugar, reported from Martinique, at 40s. and 4s. ....For Antwerp, a German ship, 1,284 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 9d., September clearance.... For Hamburg, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard at equal to 32s. 6d.@35s. 9d.; 125 tons Copper Ore, at 30s.; 600 bbls. Shoe-pegs, at 5s.; 600 pks. Sewing-machines, at 27s. 6d.; also a German brig, 274 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Resin, at 3s. 3d.... For Stettin, by sail, 300 tcs. Lard and 2,500 bbls. Resin, on private terms; and, by steam, 5,500 pks. Provisions, mainly Lard, 100 bbls. Resin, and 2,800 pks. mdse., at current rates; also a German bark, 330 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo.... For Naples, an Italian brig, 275 tons, hence, with about 1,850 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Trieste, an Italian brig, 350 tons, hence, with about 2,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. ₱ bbl.... For Beyrout and Alexandretta, an Italian bark, 414 tons, hence, with about 11,500 cases Petroleum at 35c.... For Odessa, a Norwegian bark, 450 tons, hence, with equal to about 15,000 cases Petroleum, in cases and bbls., reported on private terms.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 21—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92½@92⅝ for money and the account. Erie Railway Shares, 29½; do. Preferred, 46.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 29⅝. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 62f. 1 c.

6 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares Preferred, 45.

LIVERPOOL, July 21—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.@8¼d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July and August, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet; the receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 13,000 quarters, including 6,000 quarters American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable July, at 8 1-16d. Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s. 5d.@11s. 8d. ₱ cental for average California White; 11s. 10d.@12s. 4d. for Club do.; 9s. 10d.@10s. 7d. for Red Western Spring, and 10s. 8d.@11s. for Red Winter. Corn, 37s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Flour, 26s. 6d.@27s. ₱ bbl. for Western.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 5,900 bales were American.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8 5-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8¼d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, July 21.—Sugar, 24s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat. Tallow, 40s. 3d.@40s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Refined Petroleum, 9d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Calcutta Linseed, 66s. Linseed-oil, £27 9s. ₱ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat opened firm but closed dull, lower, and unsettled; No. 2 Spring, $1 09½@$1 10⅝; closed at $1 10¼, spot or July; $1 06⅝@$1 07½, August; $1 03½@$1 04, September; $1 02 for rejected. Corn firm, in fair demand, and a shade higher at 62⅝c.@63c. for No. 2 Mixed; closed at 62⅝c. bid, spot or July; 61¾c. bid, August; Rejected, 61¼c.@62¼c. Oats excited; prices higher; No. 2, 52c.@53c.; closed at 53c., spot; 49½c. bid, July; 35¾c. bid, August; 34¾c.@34⅞c., September. Rye dull and nominally 78c. for No. 2. Barley steady at $1@$1 02 for No. 2 Spring, seller September. Pork excited; prices higher and strong; sales at $22, spot; closed at $22 6[illegible]½c.; September closed at $21 75@$21 80. Lard dull and unsettled at 11⅜c.@11½c., spot or August. Whisky sold at 94c. Freights dull and nominally 3¼c. for Corn to Buffalo; 6½c. for Corn to Kingston; 7c. for Wheat to do. On the call of the board in the afternoon, Wheat sold at $1 10⅝, July; $1 07⅛, August. Corn quiet but firm, at 63¼c., spot; 63⅛c.@63¼c., July; 61⅞c.@62c., August. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 236,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, July 21.—Flour dull and heavy; demand light; Howard street and Western Superfine, $4 25@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6; do. Family, $6 25@$7 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 25@$5; do Extra, $5 25@$6 25; do. Family, $7 75@$9 50. Wheat dull, weak and lower; choice White, $1 40@$1 45; fair to prime do., $1 25@$1 35; choice Amber, $1 40@$1 45; good to prime Red, $1 30@$1 38; common to fair do., $1 20@$1 25; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 27@$1 33; Pennsylvania do., $1 36. Corn dull and nominal for Southern; Southern White, 90c.@92c.; Southern Yellow, 83c.; Western mixed firmer and in improved demand at 77½c.@78. Oats firmer; Southern, 70c.@7[illegible]c.; Western mixed, 63c.@65c.; do. White, 67c.@70c. Rye dull. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork, $21. Bulk Meats nominal; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c. Hams unchanged. Lard firm at 13c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee entirely nominal. Whisky quiet at 99c.@$1.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 166,800 bushels; Corn, 350,482 bushels; Oats, 57,682 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 87,313 bushels; Corn, 122,700 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 21,350 bushels; Corn, 38,249 bushels; Oats, 29,400 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c.; Lumber, ½c. lower; Staves, ¼c. lower. Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $5@$6 25; Bakers', $6 50@$6 75; White, $7@$7 75. Wheat weaker and dull; sales, 5,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 32½; offered, by boat load, at $1 30; No. 2 Milwaukee Spring held at $1 25; Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring, $1 28. Corn dull; sales, 7,000 bushels No. 2, at 69c.@70c. Oats quiet; sales No. 2 Western at 60c. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley—malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easier; some sales lower; sample lots of No. 3 Red Fall, $1 08@$1 10; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15@$1 18. Corn quiet and unchanged at 64c.@65c. for No. 2 Mixed on track. Oats dull, unsettled, and lower at 57c.@58c. for No. 2 on track. Rye firm, active, and higher at $1 05. Whisky higher at 96c. Pork higher at $21 50@$22. Dry Salted Meats firm; no sales. Bacon firm; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard firm at 11¼c. for Summer. Live Hogs active and higher at $6@$6 25 for Bacon; $5 50@$5 80 for Light; $6 45@$6 65 for Heavy. Cattle quiet; Butchers about the only buyers. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 13,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,300 Hogs, 1,100 head Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 21.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,800 bushels. Wheat dull; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 35; one car do. at $1 36; one car No. 1 Winter at $1 30; one car Extra White Michigan at $1 62. Corn unchanged; sales, 1,200 bushels at 74c.@75c. Corn-meal, $31 for Bolted, $30 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $18; Ship-stuffs, $20; Middlings, $20@$24 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6¼c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 87½ to the Hudson, $3 62½ to New-York. Lake Receipts—48,000 bushels Wheat, 3,600 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Peas, 275,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—16,500 bushels Corn, 700,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Flour dull and drooping; Family, $5 40@$5 75. Wheat dull and unsettled; Red, $1 05@$1 10; White, $1 15@$1 25. Corn dull; Mixed, 66c.@68c. Oats firm at 60c.@68c. Rye firm and scarce; $1 bid, to arrive. Butter unchanged. Pork strong; sales at $21, spot and buyer July; held at $21 50@$22 at the close. Lard firm; Summer scarce at 11¼c.; small lots of Kettle at 13¼c.@13½c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, $9 75@$9 80; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c.; also, sales of Clear Sides at 10¾c., loose. Whisky active and firm at 95c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 21.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, new, $1 30; No. 3 do., $1 25; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 42; Extra do., $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 16; July, $1 15; new, cash, $1 14½; July and August, $1 14; No. 2 Red, new, $1 14@$1 15; August and September, $1 13; No. 3 Red, $1 07; Rejected, $1 02; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 20; new, $1 16½; No. 1 White Kentucky, $1 45; No. 2 do., $1 43. Corn active at 68c. for High Mixed, cash and July; 67½c., August; Low Mixed, cash and July, 67c.; White, 71c.; no grade, 65c.; Damaged, 58c. Oats quiet; prices a shade higher; No. 2, 59½c.; August, 38c. Freights nominal. Receipts—58,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—17,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and higher; Red, $1 05; Amber, $1 10@$1 15; White, $1 15@$1 18. Corn in fair demand and higher; White, 82c.@84c.; Mixed 74c.@76c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 65c.@70c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 95c. Pork quiet and unchanged at $21 50. Bacon quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11⅝c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c.; Plain, 14¼c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c. Lard 12¾c.@14c. Whisky 95c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Butter and Eggs unchanged. Cheese quiet and steady; New-York State Prime, 11c.@12c.; Western Reserve do., 11c.@11½c.; Half Skims, 8c.@10c. Flour quiet and weak, and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but firm, for New; Southern Red, $1 35@$1 40; Western Red, $1 25; White, $1 45@$1 50; all quotations for New. Rye, $1 05. Corn active; advanced 2c.; Yellow, 85c.; Western Mixed, 83c.@85c. Oats weak; White, 70c.@73c. Petroleum—Business small and quotations lower; Refined sold at 12c., cash and July. Whisky, 99c.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 18 for No. 1; $1 15¼ for No. 2; August, $1 12½; September, $1 08¼. Oats steady at 50c. for No. 2. Corn firm at 65½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Barley declining at 90c. for No. 2 Spring, cash; September, $1 05. Rye dull and lower at 90c. for No. 1. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3½c.; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,200 bbls. Flour, and 42,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 21.—Flour dull and lower. Wheat dull and a shade lower; Extra, $1 28@$1 29 for New; $1 40 for Old; No. 1 White, $1 30@$1 33 for Old; $1 23@$1 24 for New; Amber Michigan, $1 13 for old, $1 10 for new. Corn dull and lower at 69c.@70c. Oats in good demand at 58c. Receipts—6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. Shipments small.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn—Yellow scarce and firm, held at 84c.; White dull sales at 84c. Oats—Market bare. Pork in fair demand, and advanced to $21 50. Lard quiet, but firm at 12¾c.@13½c. Bacon quiet, but firm; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 21.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 33½c. Resin steady at $1 75 for Strained; Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 85.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 21.—Cattle—The receipts to-day, including 2 cars reported to arrive, were 1,955 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,857 head, or 521 cars, against 382 cars for the same time last week. The market is almost at a dead-lock. Buyers and sellers are from ½c.@¾c. apart. The break-down in the Eastern markets caused purchasers to be firm in their demands for concessions. There were but few sales to-day—not sufficient to establish quotable prices. The quality of stock was fair average good to common. The attendance of buyers was slim. Sales of 150 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,083 to 1,329 lbs., at $5 25@$6 35; 75 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 797 lbs. to 1,190 lbs., at $4@$5 50; 41 head Texas Steers, averaging 770 lbs., $3 50; 18 head Ohio Steers, averaging 1,190 lbs., at $5 62½. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 3,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,000 head, against 8,800 head for the same time last week. The market opened dull, and there were not sufficient sales to indicate established prices. The only sales reported were 400 head Canada Lambs, ranging from 59 lbs. to 80 lbs., at $7@$7 50; 400 head Canada Sheep, ranging from 100 lbs. to 106 lbs., at $5@$5 50; 600 head Ohio Sheep, ranging from 85 lbs. to 95 lbs., at $4 50; 174 head Indiana Sheep, averaging 98 lbs., at $4 62½. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,300 head, against 5,800 head for the same time last week. The market was slow, with but few offerings; Yorkers, $6@$6 25; Heavy Hogs, $6 50@$6 75.

WATERTOWN, Mass., July 21.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 559 head. Prices this week are hardly as firm as two weeks ago. The jump in rates last week was caused only by the detention of stock, but the full receipts that should have been here then are in the market, and trade is very moderate. Sales of choice at $10 25@$10 50; extra, $9 50@$10; first quality, $8 50@$9; second quality, $6 50@$7 50; third quality, $5 50@$6. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,072 head; most of the flocks are a mixture of Yearlings and Lambs that sell at 6c.@7½c. ₱ lb., according to quality; prices are off this week; Lambs sell at 8c.@8½c.; butchers were slow on their offers, but finally purchased at ½c.@¾c. decline; sales of Sheep, in lots, at $2 50@$3 25 each; extra, $3 75@$6 75; Spring Lambs sold at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; demand fair; offerings light; Low Middling, 15¾c.; receipts, 50 bales; shipments, 390 bales; stock, 9,390 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 168 bales; gross, 295 bales; sales, 400 bales; last evening, 200 bales; stock, 29,168 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling 16c.; net receipts, 56 bales; gross, 56 bales; sales, 118 bales; stock, 9,959 sales.

GALVESTON, July 21.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 50 bales; stock, 5,904 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 21.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 15½c.; net receipts, 7 bales; stock, 761 bales.

MOBILE, July 21.—Cotton dull and unchanged; Middling, 16c.; exports coastwise, 83 bales; stock, 6,169 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 33 bales; sales, 125 bales; stock, 8,826 bales.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PABLO'S GARDEN—FAUSTUS AND MEPHISTOPHELES.—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

CRAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

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Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

Senator FENTON is always "turning up again" in some unexpected way. His last appearance is in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, to which journal he has been contributing an "interview." He is of opinion that Gen. GRANT is a candidate for a third term; that he is "no fool;" and that if the election were to take place now he would be elected. "There is not a man," Mr. FENTON is reported to have said, "that could defeat him; not one." Some persons appear to have had their eyes pretty well opened by the election of 1872. Prior to that time, FENTON and his followers could not be induced to believe that Gen. GRANT stood the ghost of a chance. Now they seem to think he might be elected forever if he were so disposed. Thus says FENTON:

"'The opposition cannot be concentrated at present, and unless it be within the next two years, we shall have U. S. GRANT for President for another term.'

'And perhaps another and another,' I said.

'Very likely,' replied the Senator. 'When once the good old custom of our fathers is broken over, we are at sea without chart or compass. Why not a fourth term as well as a third term, and a fifth term as well as a fourth? There is no law against it except custom, and a wise custom, too—a custom that should be respected as law, but will not be in this instance.'"

How was it that Mr. FENTON felt so confident that "GRANT was dead and gone" in 1872? The reporter who was favored with this interview tells us that Mr. FENTON "did not think" he would be a candidate for re-election as Senator, but, adds the reporter, "I did not draw from his remarks that he would decline the honor if offered." No, we should say not. If people press him *very* hard, Mr. FENTON will doubtless be induced to devote his enormous talents to the service of his country once more.

A "Subscriber" at Yale writes to correct the statement which recently appeared in these columns, to the effect that Yale still requires "all its Professors to be ministers of the Gospel." Our correspondent says: "The last catalogue of Yale contains the names of forty-nine Professors. Of these, only nine are ministers of the Gospel. One of these nine is the President, six are connected with the theological department, leaving but two besides the President in all the other departments." We regret the error into which the writer of the article in question was led, and we also regret that the article itself found admission into our columns without proper examination—for we by no means approve of the inference which is naturally suggested by the passage replied to by a "Subscriber."

The vital statistics submitted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health are not reassuring. It is true that the general health of the City appears to be better than it has been in the exceptionally fatal third week of July for two years past. Even with the additional population of the annexed territory, there were, during the week ending July 18, only 790 deaths, against 917 and 894 for the corresponding periods of 1873 and 1872. But there is a very alarming proportion of infant mortality. More than half of the mortality of the week—402 deaths—is that of infants under a year old. Of these, 316 died from diarrheal diseases, chiefly in the over-crowded parts of the City. Diphtheria continues to exhibit an alarming degree of prevalence. We recently showed that the fifty-two weeks preceding last 4th of July showed a record of 1,344 deaths from diphtheria, being double the mortality of the previous year from that cause. Yet even this large mortality was equal to an average of only twenty-six deaths a week. During the last two weeks the deaths from diphtheria have numbered forty-seven in the one case, and fifty-two in the other. That is to say, if the year beginning July 5 sustains the average with which it starts, it will close with a record of 2,548 deaths from diphtheria, or very nearly double the very large total reached by its predecessor. The prospect of doubling the mortality from diphtheria three years in succession is calculated to excite very serious reflections, and ought to have the effect of eliciting some very energetic measures for averting so terrible a contingency.

Gen. SHERIDAN has been authorized to pursue raiding Indians to the reservations, if necessary, in order to punish them for their crimes. Not a few of the tribes living on reservations have been suspected of making their apparent seclusion a barrier against pursuit when their excursions had roused the border. The agents have asked that white thieves who raid upon the reservations be given over to the military for arrest and punishment. Gen. SHERIDAN has asked and obtained permission to apply a somewhat similar rule to the Indians. This seems to be a sensible course, but, of necessity, there will be danger that the innocent will suffer with the guilty.

We have a Washington authority denying the truth of the San Francisco report that new negotiations are pending for the purchase of territory in the northern part of Mexico. The simple statement that the Mexicans, during the darkest hour of the Republic under JUAREZ, would not so much as consider a proposition to alienate any part of their country, ought to be sufficient answer to any such report. With all their shiftlessness and lack of government, the Mexicans have a tenacious affection for their own soil which our people should be able to understand and appreciate.

It seems a hard case that a sovereign State should be forced to call upon the General Government to preserve order at a local election. But this is what Acting Gov. DAVIS, of Mississippi, has thought it necessary to do for Vicksburg, where a municipal election is to be held in August. The explanation of this is that the State Militia, after receiving the quota of arms allotted to Mississippi by the United States, refused to return them, and is now in practical insubordination against the Executive. This anomalous condition of things makes necessary the aid which is promised by the Secretary of War. But it will be strange if some grumbler does not, presently, make a noise because "the Government interferes in the affairs of the South."

DON CARLOS has issued a manifesto, which may be taken as his answer to the late severe decrees of the Spanish Government. He promises religious toleration, a representative Government, and several other fine things, when he shall have come to his own; and he concludes by saying that he will "stifle the rebellion by cannon." This is a frigid way of putting things, "the rebellion" being the existing Republican Government. Considering how many governments have come and gone in Spain since the original DON CARLOS set up his banner, it must be confessed that "the rebellion" has been uncommonly varied and long-lived. The cause of the Claimant, however, has gained one or two important successes lately, the capture of Cuenca being now officially confirmed. In this contest the Carlists exhibited a vigorous ferocity. The Republican commander, Gen. YGLESIAS, and all his officers and men, fell into the hands of the victorious Carlists, who will be greatly cheered by this event.

THE NATIONAL CREDIT.

We often hear from different quarters that the credit of the United States is injured abroad by the breaches of faith which have so frequently been committed at the expense of foreign capitalists. Repudiating States have done much harm in this way; so have the fraudulent railroad, mining and other companies which have been taken so liberally over to foreign markets, and proved the means of cheating so many persons out of their money. We hear of some of these cases, but probably of not one out of a hundred. Very often a railroad bond is placed quietly on the English or German market by some broker there, at the instigation of the projectors here, and the whole amount asked for is soon obtained. This operation used to be more common than it is now, because capitalists are beginning to fight very shy of American securities. Nor can we wonder at their shyness when we see the result of such a scheme as the "Emma Mine," which was indorsed on what seemed the excellent authority of the American Minister. That project, it cannot be denied, has deprived hundreds of poor clergymen, widows, and orphans of all they had in the world. We have heard it said, "What of it? What harm does it do us to take money from foreigners?" But that is a view which very few people would like to entertain, or at least to avow. Apart from all questions of morality, it is a very short-sighted view, for it overlooks the fact that even the most credulous of mortals will not always stand quietly to have their pockets picked, and that when once our credit is impaired it may not be very easy to build it up again.

Such considerations as the latter have, of course, very little weight with the ingenious persons who get up bubble companies. The world will last long enough for them—so will our national credit. They are not in the least degree troubled over the thought that their swindling schemes have a tendency to check the flow of foreign capital toward the sound and honest enterprises of the nation. It may be said that people abroad should learn to distinguish between good and bad securities, and it would be decidedly to their advantage if they could do that. But it must be remembered that we on the spot cannot always accomplish that object, and capitalists at a distance are far more unfavorably situated. In the same way, people abroad cannot always be expected to apportion the just degree of weight to proposals or schemes which directly affect the national credit. They do not know precisely of how much or how little importance it is that a State convention of a political party should declare itself in favor of partial repudiation. They only see that it is possible to get such a proposal of this kind placed before the people of the United States by a section of one of the great parties of the day, and since capital is very timid, they hesitate to invest money for themselves or their children even in United States securities.

These are the evils produced by such resolutions as these, recently incorporated by the Democrats of Indiana in their platform:

Resolved, First—That we are in favor of the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, according to the laws under which they were issued.

Second—That we are in favor of the repeal of the law of March, 1869, which assumed to construe the law so as to make such bonds payable exclusively in gold.

That we do not exaggerate the effect of such resolutions as these on the foreign markets is well known to all our commercial readers—especially to those who have intimate dealings with houses in Frankfort or London. After the publication of every such platform as this, our leading bankers or brokers receive letters from their foreign correspondents, describing the distrust and alarm which have been occasioned. And beyond all doubt these feelings would be aggravated tenfold if the Democrats came into power. Now they are on their good behavior—they tread cautiously, for fear of falling into some pit—and yet they keep up a perpetual dribble of talk about paying the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks instead of gold. The Democratic Party is identified with this precious scheme—not that all members of the Democratic Party approve of it, but quite enough *do* approve of it to render it one of the articles of faith popularly associated with the party. If that party recovered power, we should find that the "greenback-instead-of-gold" men were much more numerous and powerful than most of us at present suppose. It would become a serious question whether the leaders could control them, even if they wished to do so. Gov. HENDRICKS may not be in favor of this plan, but he had not sufficient influence to prevent it being introduced into the platform of his State. And yet there is no Democrat in any State more influential with his party than Gov. HENDRICKS is in Indiana. His friends and followers would evidently insist on partial repudiation in spite of him. How, then, would it fare with the weaker men or organs, accustomed as they are to turning round at every puff of wind as easily as a weather-cock? Their resistance would not be very determined or prolonged. The Indiana Democrats only demand what has been demanded by their party before in other States. And what people here and abroad thoroughly understand is that it is a demand to which the Republican Party, at least, will never yield; that if repudiation in any form is to be practiced, it will not be under the advice and sanction of the party which saved the country during the rebellion, and which maintained the national credit unstained through the long and desperate war to which that rebellion gave rise. That is one reason why the people will continue to prefer the Republican to the Democratic Party.

A VERY STRANGE STORY.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is entitled to precisely the same suspension of public judgment which would be accorded to any accused person undergoing trial on a grave charge. His trial has been conducted in secret, and the fact that the case for the prosecution has been made public, unqualified by any evidence of a rebutting character, and unshaken by any attempt at judicial sifting or cross-examination, is only one reason the more why the verdict of the judges in the case should not be anticipated by any sweeping condemnation of the person accused. It is perfectly obvious, however, that the publication of Mr. TILTON'S statement will impose upon the Committee of Investigation a method of treating the evidence submitted to them rather different from what they appear to have contemplated. There is no middle course possible between either indorsing, in its entirety, the terrible indictment made by Mr. TILTON, or disproving, in detail, its accusations, and breaking the force of the documents which tend to sustain them.

Many of Mr. TILTON'S statements are of too loose and general a character to stand the scrutiny of a court of law—and Mr. BEECHER is clearly entitled to have his case tested by the legal rules of evidence. But several of them are explicit enough to demand the most conclusive kind of disproof. Mr. TILTON specifies the evening of Oct. 10, 1868—a Saturday evening—"or thereabouts," as the beginning of the alleged guilty intercourse between his wife and Mr. BEECHER. The place is said to have been Mr. BEECHER'S own home, whither Mrs. TILTON had repaired to seek pastoral comfort in her sorrow over the recent death and burial of a young child. There is something so revolting about an offense such as is alleged, occurring under such circumstances, that the verdict upon it must either ruin the character of the man who makes the charge, or that of the man against whom it is made. The offense is said to have been renewed at Mr. TILTON'S house on the evening of Saturday, Oct. 17, 1868, as also on various other occasions between the Autumn of 1868 and the Spring of 1870, the dates of which are not more particularly specified.

The first letters quoted which bear upon these alleged offenses bear date the evening of Friday, December 30, 1870. Both are signed by Mrs. TILTON, and both arose out of a confession said to have been made by her to her husband in the spring of 1870, in regard to an illicit intimacy with Mr. BEECHER. That confession is said to have been subsequently put in writing by Mrs. TILTON and placed in the hands of Mr. MOULTON for the purpose of bringing about a "reconciliation" between her Pastor and her husband. It would appear that this paper conveyed to Mr. BEECHER the first intimation of any confession implicating his character having been made by Mrs. TILTON. According to a letter signed by Mrs. TILTON, and forming part of the printed statement, Mr. BEECHER called upon her, asking whether she would defend him against any accusation in a Council of Ministers—a tribunal which the growing proportions of the scandal, even at that date, led Mr. BEECHER to apprehend. Mrs. TILTON said she would defend Mr. BEECHER against any other accuser but her husband, and gave him a letter—written, it is said, from his own dictation—"explicitly" stating that Mr. BEECHER had never offered her any improper solicitation, but had always behaved to her "in a manner becoming a Christian and a gentleman." As a preliminary to this letter, Mrs. TILTON revoked all the statements of her previous confession.

It will thus be perceived that, assuming a categorical denial of all the alleged offenses on the part of Mr. BEECHER, the evidence against him rests on the testimony of Mr. and Mrs. TILTON. The credibility of the "confession" of the latter must, however, be greatly qualified by her withdrawal of the accusations therein implied—in fact, in a legal sense, Mrs. TILTON'S contradictory statements render her almost worthless as a witness. The evidence, then, against Mr. BEECHER seems to be narrowed down to the statements of Mr. TILTON, fortified as they are by the expressions of deep contrition and almost agonizing suspense contained in the letters addressed by Mr. BEECHER to Mr. MOULTON a year ago. If Mr. BEECHER has, as stated, submitted his defense to the Committee, that document will be expected to explain under what promptings the letters in question, whose genuineness must be assumed, were written. Presuming always that Mr. BEECHER'S statement involves a general denial of the allegations made by Mr. TILTON, it must present some coherent theory of the starting point of the dreary series of negotiations and conferences referring to Mr. TILTON'S domestic relations, in which he bore so prominent a part.

Till Mr. BEECHER has had an opportunity of being heard by the public, it would be grossly unfair to assume that there is no possible explanation of the transactions referred to, save that now submitted by Mr. TILTON. Till the committee have had a reasonable time to finish their labors and to frankly confide to the public what they believe to be the precise magnitude of this interminable "scandal," the less discussion there is wasted on the subject the better. The obvious temptations to moralize over the present aspect of the case can hardly be yielded to without to some extent prejudging it. For the sake of all parties in this wretched imbroglio, it is to be hoped that people who see a fine opportunity for denunciatory declamation on both sides of the controversy, will wait till the case is closed.

THE RODDY-SHOTWELL CASE.

Another of those curious social scandals which are occasionally forced upon public notice was closed in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, by the acquittal of Miss CARLOTTA F. SHOTWELL, otherwise Mrs. PHILIP D. RODDY. This case resembles that known as the Brinckley divorce suit, in some of its particulars, but it is peculiar from the fact that the nominal point at issue was involved in the charge of larceny brought against Miss SHOTWELL, or, as we suppose she must now be called, Mrs. RODDY. The defendant was arrested on the charge of having stolen an opera-glass, valued at $15, and seven British sovereigns, from Gen. PHILIP D. RODDY, formerly of Alabama. She claimed, in defense, that she was the lawful wife of RODDY, and that the property was, therefore, as much hers as his. This point was to be settled by the trial; and it was noticed, from the first, that the prosecution, assisted by private counsel, was not so much in the interest of the People as of Gen. RODDY. The issue was accepted by the defendant's counsel; and we presume that the verdict of the jury, acquitting the prisoner, and received with great applause by an excited audience, will be popularly understood as confirming the defendant's claim to be the lawful wife of Gen. RODDY. The plaintiff, however, is not disposed to give up the fight; Miss SHOTWELL, otherwise Mrs. RODDY, was arrested at once on charge of perjury in declaring herself to be the wife of RODDY, as she did when testifying in her own behalf.

It appears that RODDY is (or was) the husband of another wife, who has borne him five children. He became acquainted with the defendant in this case in 1867. In the following year these two became intimate, and after Jan. 3, 1868, they lived together as man and wife. They lived openly in this relation at several of the most fashionable and expensive hotels in this City. If RODDY believed in his heart that the woman was only his mistress, it does not appear that he permitted any impression to go out that she was anything but his wife. Respectable hotel proprietors are not in the practice of tolerating openly avowed immoral relations on their premises. The woman claims, furthermore, to have received from him in January, 1868, a certificate of marriage, which seems to have been, as she describes it, a formal agreement or contract, which, he explained to her, constituted a civil marriage under the laws of this State. He promised, she says, to have a public ceremony performed after awhile. She knew that he had a wife in Havana, but she says that he showed her a decree of divorce from her. He supported the defendant liberally, being a man of wealth; and her expenses seem to have been large. But he met these, so far as the evidence shows, without a murmur, and as a dutiful husband should.

On the other hand, without explaining the relation which existed between them, RODDY testifies that, after awhile, the woman threatened to "expose" him, drove him from place to place and city to city, demanding money. He complained that if he took the wings of the morning and fled to the uttermost parts of the earth, she followed him with reproaches and threats. He pictures her as a daughter of a horse-leech, whose continual cry was "Give, give!" He utterly denies the story of the so-called civil marriage, and plaintively complains that his life was made a burden to him. She watched his movements, walked behind him when he went out, dogged him home, slept on his door-mat, and, like, an evil genius, never forsook him for a moment. The figure of RODDY, as drawn by himself, is a most pathetic example of indiscretion, followed by aggravating punishment.

Miss SHOTWELL, otherwise Mrs. RODDY, is a prepossessing woman, it is said, and of fine conversational powers. She would probably be described as "fascinating." The jury were evidently prepossessed in her favor; her picturesque and plaintive narrative seriously affected them. What doubts there were, must have been chivalrously passed to her credit. She was a woman, a weak woman at best. He was a man who had satiated himself; and the fact that the defendant had discovered letters in his desk, written by a new love, did not so much strengthen the opinion that she forsook him in a jealous pique, as it did the belief that he was a gay deceiver who ought to be "exposed," as the defendant had repeatedly threatened he should be. It is not possible to look into this case without thinking of another figure in the strange drama. We have only faint glimpses given of that wife of Gen. RODDY who is the mother of his five children. We know nothing of her character, but, considering all that we do know, most people will feel that the hero of this miserable comedy deserves no sympathy. The Shotwell woman may not be an angelic person; but probably the jury thought that the sins of Gen. RODDY fairly entitled him to such a Nemesis.

CONCERNING CLOTHES.

Man has for centuries been launching shafts of satire and of ridicule at woman because of her fondness for fine clothes; and when at last DOUGLAS JERROLD said that Eve ate the apple that she might dress, he concentrated the whole of the masculine feeling on this subject into one pungent drop. A dress made by WORTH, or which might have been made by him, is—who will question it?—a compensation to our Eves for Paradise; and as to the fate of us poor representatives of Adam, of what importance is that under the circumstances? But men gibe at woman not only because she loves so much to dress, but because she dresses so unbecomingly and so unreasonably; because she spoils the shape of her head and of her figure, and, in seeking to decorate herself, violates at once all the laws of art and of physiology. The charge is generally true; but upon this point, and particularly at this season, women can retort with telling effect.

No one who thinks about it can fail to see that a very great deal of men's suffering during our Summers is due to the clothes they wear. It is not the weight of the garments, or their warmth, which causes this, but their fashion. For the trouble begins with the very shirt; and surely no other garment so absurdly unfitted to the requirements of nature as one of our shirts is in Summer was ever worn. It is contrived to fret us just where we wish to be freest, and where we feel fretting most—the neck and wrists; and its perfect condition is just that which this fretting is surest to destroy. What incongruity could be greater than that of a sweltering man and a starched shirt? A collar made of three or four thicknesses of linen, starched stiff enough to turn off a pistol bullet, and buttoned round the throat outside a neck-band half as thick and almost as stiff; wristbands conforming to the same pattern in all respects, and a shirt-bosom like a bleached breastplate—this is our first preparation to meet the fierce heats of June, July, and August. Then we button our trousers tightly round our waists; we must fret our shoulders with braces, and we must put on a waistcoat. Did any man ever reflect what a ridiculous and superfluous thing a waistcoat is in warm weather? It is the most artificial, tailor-contrived garment that the modern, tailor-ridden man puts on. And in Summer time what an irritating, impertinent thing it is, whether made of the softest woolen or the stiffest linen. For there is another absurdity; let the waistcoat be of as light and cool a material as we can get, we must starch it. Moreover, to all this we must add the crowning absurdity of a cravat, or tie of some sort, around our already sextuply imprisoned necks. Truly while men go about dressed in this style during Summer, fretting themselves into real discomfort for a quarter of the year, the less they say about the absurdity of women's dress the better—at least within hearing of the quick-witted among the quick-tongued sex.

Few men will dissent from this view of their dress, or deny that the clothes they wear cause a very considerable diminution of their happiness during three months of the year. And yet we see very little hope of change in this respect. A change there ought to be, no doubt; but who would venture to begin it? Our fashions come to us from countries that do not have our climate—climates rather, for we have two climates in America, and one is that almost of the torrid zone. But more than this, we have inherited a certain sense of propriety, or rather of shyness, which makes us shrink from the adoption of a costume at one time which is markedly different from that which we wear at others. In Summer time, common sense would teach us to wear easy, flowing garments, free and open at the throat and wrists, not close at the waists, and, above all, stiff nowhere. But should we do so, we should at first, if not always, have such a sense of the ridiculous that we could not look at each other without laughing; and your Anglo-Saxon, and they who have fallen into his ways, can bear anything better than to be laughed at. He may die, but he must be proper and respectable. Now, we have virtually, although not formally, decided that picturesque and flowing dress for men is neither proper nor respectable. A man may be elegant if he pleases, but he must be neat and snug. And, therefore, all that we venture to do for our comfort in Summer is to wear garments just of the shape and number (omitting only the overcoat) that we wear in Winter, diminishing as much as possible their weight and thickness. This does very little for our relief, as we all know; and how much might be done every one of us knows who goes home sweltering, and, after a bath, sits down to read and smoke in his undress, which should include the "pyjamas" of the East. Why should not a costume based on those elements be contrived for our Summer season, as there has been in Central and South America? It will not be; but for the lack of it we all suffer not only as to comfort, but as to health. We cannot bring ourselves even to speak quite seriously about dress, and yet it is a matter which has much to do with the increase or diminution of the daily sum of human happiness.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO SCIENCE.

At one of the last meetings of the Sociological Society, Dr. MCCOSH took occasion to refer to the subject of higher education in this country. Whatever its condition may be, as compared with the European standard, the Doctor expressed the opinion that it is not Professors that are wanting here, but a proper field for their labors and sufficient opportunity for the full development of their talents. It is not enough to have able men. We must have work for them to do, and we must give them the time and means to do it. The principle of supply and demand applies to education as it does to commerce. So long as we are willing to pay first-rate workers for only second or third rate work, we cannot expect successfully to compete with people who have attained the highest standard of workmanship, and have not grudged the expenditures needed for the purpose.

It is well known that the most exhaustive occupation is brain-work. The higher the object sought for in the scale of knowledge, the greater is the outlay of force necessary to gain it. It is, therefore, expedient not to tax or to waste that force unnecessarily. The strain of mind which a pursuit of the higher ends of science entails is enough for one man. Additional complications of professional drudgery and unnerving cares are by no means desirable. If his hours are filled with lectures, routine work, and domestic anxieties, there is very little room for his genius to benefit mankind. Instead of multiplying dead-weights on his shoulders and stumbling-blocks in his way, well-advised people should do their utmost to make his burden light, his path easy. There are men whose work is of such importance, and whose learning and capacities can be so great a source of progress and blessing, that public generosity should do what it can to procure for them competency and independence. When we say public generosity, we mean the State, the Government, the representatives of the nation. Let provisions be made out of the National Treasury for the most deserving of our scientific pioneers to carry out their fruitful labors, untrammeled and unmolested, just as provisions have been made, in the shape of scholarships, to enable promising young students to prepare in colleges and universities for the higher stages of life and literature.

Such provisions would, of course, be intended only for the most distinguished men in art and science. Their record of services rendered should be such as to warrant a fair anticipation of future services. Men of that class ought to be relieved of whatever can impede their progress or divert their attention from an important study. They are not numerous. What they would draw from the public funds would not impoverish the nation. They would return it a hundredfold in some shape or other. Where millions are squandered for worse than naught, we ought gladly to spare the thousands which would be raised for the support of a few select scientific men. And the money should be distributed in the form of national rewards, in order to secure both the dignity and independence of the recipients.

In former times the mainstay of literary men was the patronage of the high-born and wealthy. Their favor would secure political preferment, well-paying offices, pensions, and incomes of various kinds; but too often at the cost of personal character. When books were too dear to be purchased by the million, authors had to look for help to those who could pay for them. Hence the custom of publishing by subscription, or prefacing laudatory and fulsome dedications. Nothing could be more degrading than thus to stoop to the position of begging, fawning sycophants. The system itself sometimes failed to pay, as we learn through BURTON'S *Anatomy of Melancholie*.

Publishers to-day have replaced the Mœcenas, the Medicis, the Somers and Chesterfields of old. They make their contracts on terms which do not reflect any contumely on either party, and books pay according to their conformity to the taste and requirements of the reading public. Such a system is just, and if good books sometimes fail where trash is successful, it is no doubt to be regretted; but there is not sufficient cause for State interference. There is already too much scribbling in the world to require encouragement by national rewards. If there were less of it, it would be all the better. But men engaged in scientific pursuits, working out abstruse problems, needing, perhaps, costly appliances to carry out their purpose, are in a position widely different from writers and literary men. The most valuable additions to human knowledge, great discoveries, universal progress, may often depend on timely support extended to them; and, if given by the State, in the name of the people, like a payment in advance for some great benefit to be reaped hereafter, it may be received without scruple or disgrace.

France, in the midst of her difficulties, recently gave in this respect a noteworthy example. A motion has been made in the Assembly to grant to M. PASTEUR, the well-known chemist, a yearly pension of twelve thousand francs, as a national recompense for his eminent services to science and to his country. Achievements such as his are costly, and they ought to be properly rewarded. It is but just that men from whose labors others are to derive great advantages should be generously cared for, and provided against the accidents of life while engaged on the task of securing those advantages.

THE BRADY SALVAGE CASE DECIDED.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—In the Brady salvage case, Judge Cadwalader rendered his decision this morning, in the course of which he said that the act of Brady in voluntarily assuming the command of the steamer Pennsylvania, at the time when her first and second officers had been lost, and the ship was in immediate peril, there being no one in command of the deck or of the watch, was a highly meritorious act, and beneficial to the ship, and was salvage service. The Judge declared, however, that the amount of compensation to which Brady would otherwise have been entitled was materially reduced by his subsequent improper conduct in consenting to retain the command of the ship after the subsidence of the storm, at the request of persons who had no right to make such a request, the legal commander, Mr. Rivers, being then on board the ship. By the decision Mr. Brady is allowed $4,000 and costs of the suit, the latter not to exceed $200.

AMERICAN DEAF AND DUMB INSTRUCTORS' CONVENTION.

BELLEVILLE, Ont., July 21.—The excursion to Picton of the Convention of American instructors of the Deaf and Dumb took place yesterday. The steamer Rochester, which was chartered for the occasion, left Institute wharf at 6:30 A. M., with over 200 on board, arriving at Picton about 10:30. Here they were received by the Mayor and Committee of Arrangements and several hundred ladies and gentlemen. About 100 carriages were in waiting, and the crowd were soon en route for the Sand Banks, passing through the beautiful village of Bloomfield, and arriving at the Sand Banks at about 12:30 P. M. Soon after their arrival the visitors sat down to an elegant dinner. Mayor Allan, of Picton, presided. Addresses of welcome were read by the Mayor to the delegates and the Mayor and Council of Belleville, and by the Warden to the visitors. Dr. Turner, President of the convention, replied in behalf of the convention, and Mayor Henderson for the corporation of Belleville. Soon after dinner the Convention assembled on the summit of one of the highest sand hills under a shade tree, and resolutions of thanks were passed to the officials of the railroads and steamer Rochester, the officers of the Convention, members of the Government, and the officers of the Ontario Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Mayor and Council, and people of Belleville, the Warden, and County Council, and the people of Prince Edward County. A number of sentiments were given. The Queen, the President, the benevolent institutions of Canada and the United States, the Dominion and local Parliaments, and the press. Responses were made in a hearty manner, and the excursion returned to Belleville about midnight. About thirty of the party remained at Picton to continue their journey through Canada.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S VILLA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The kind-hearted readers of your paper, who take such an interest in affording Summer enjoyments to the poor children of New-York, will be pleased to hear of our "Summer Retreat" on Staten Island and its successful working. The funds were subscribed by some ladies and other friends of this society, and a large villa, with seven acres of ground, were leased for the purpose of giving a little country air and country fare to the miserable children of the tenement-houses. We have taken parties of between seventy and eighty children each week, and nothing can exceed their enjoyment of the beautiful place, the grass and flowers and trees, and the games offered them. The bedrooms are airy and kept beautifully neat; the table has good, nourishing food, and plenty of pure milk from three new milch-cows. The whole is under the excellent management of Mr. and Mrs. Gourley, who have superintended so long the Boys' Lodging-house in West Eighteenth street. We have our difficulties, however. One of our hopes in starting the Retreat was to preach "the gospel of oat-meal" to the poor, and to substitute that invigorating diet, combined with new milk and sugar, for tea and fresh bread. We bought a barrel of it, and it was cooked only as a Scotchman or North of Ireland man knows how to cook it, and served with the best milk and sugar, but not a "child of poverty" will touch it. They would prefer water and crust to it; so our oat-meal remains on our hands.

Then, again, one evening, Mr. Gourley found a direful panic prevailing among a throng of our poorest children. The rumor had spread among them that they were to be "kidnapped and sent West to break ice!" (This choice of occupations is unique.) The most wretched of the children—those from the slums and cellars—are those most liable to home-sickness, and it sometimes takes a day or two for them to recover. But the change in those really delicate—the new color on cheeks pale and wasted with sickness, and the cheerful light in eyes which have worn the sad expression of poverty—is a sight which would well reward those who have kindly contributed to this enjoyment, and the thought of which should make their own summer enjoyments all the happier.

The success of this Home suggests what has occurred to many—how great a benefaction a "Children's Country Hospital" would be. We meet in the tenement houses with numbers of children, just recovering from all the various diseases of childhood—the little convalescents from scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping-cough, and other of these sad maladies. For them there is no proper air or food, and the health of the city is lowered by the meagre fare and foul air supplied to these young invalids. It is inexpressibly sad to see them trying to recover health and strength in such dens of misery. Then the incurables among the children! The helpless deformed, the crippled, those wasting with consumption or other fatal disease—what an unspeakable blessing to them would be a summer home by the sea, among flowers and trees! It has seemed to us that some generous-hearted man or woman might feel it a pleasure to leave behind such a memorial of human kindness—one on which the blessings of the sick and destitute children of the poor would fall for generations to come.

If a special fund were contributed or bequeathed to the Children's Aid Society for such a purpose, there can hardly be a doubt that the Trustees would gladly found and carry on a "Children's Summer Hospital." C. L. B.,
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, New-York.
JULY 17, 1874.

OBITUARY.

HON. JAMES M. QUINBY.

Hon. James M. Quinby, a prominent citizen of Newark, N. J., and widely known throughout the South, died of paralysis last night at the age of sixty-nine. He had been Mayor of the city and State Senator, and held other positions of honor and trust.

JAMES M. QUIMBY.

James M. Quimby, one of the oldest and most prominent residents of Newark, N J., died Monday night at the age of sixty-nine years. A few days ago he suffered a paralytic stroke, which was the cause of his death. Mr. Quimby was well known and highly esteemed by all classes of the community. He was elected Mayor of the city in 1850, and held the office for three years. In 1860 he was elected State Senator, being the first Republican Senator from Essex County, N. J. He held several positions of trust, in all of which he was chiefly noted for his sterling honesty and integrity. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

REUNION OF THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

PATERSON, N. J., July 21.—This city is all astir to-night, completing the arrangements for the grand reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic, and veterans generally. This is only the second State reunion that has been attempted in the country, Vermont having held the first. The several prominent military officers are here already. Grand triumphal arches have been erected across several of the principal streets, and the houses everywhere are properly decorated. President Grant and Secretary Robeson are to arrive at 11:30 to-morrow, in a special car, over the New-Jersey Midland Railroad. Several regiments of New-Jersey Militia are expected, also veterans from all parts of New-Jersey and from New-York City, as well as the veterans of the war of 1812 from New-York. About 5,000 men are expected to be in procession. After the march, a collation will be served on the island in the Passaic River, near the Falls; then a mass-meeting will be held in the Wigwam, at which Gov. Parker will preside, and Congressman Phillips and others will speak. In the evening there will be a grand promenade concert at Washington Market, and a ball, at which President Grant and suite are expected to be present.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE ST. LOUIS RAILROAD DISMISSED.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—In the case of the Union Trust Company of New-York vs. the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad, brought in the United States Court, to foreclose $9,000,000 trust deeds against the company and for the appointment of a receiver, Judge Blodgett has dismissed the bill, on the ground that the necessary number of bondholders had not joined in the request to foreclose as to former defaults in interest; also, that the bill was prematurely filed, as to default of February, 1872.

LOSSES OF BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANIES BY CHICAGO FIRE.

BOSTON, Mass., July 21.—A revised list of the losses of Boston insurance companies by the recent fire in Chicago foots up nearly $70,000, as follows: Manufacturers', $18,000; North American, $15,000; Franklin, $5,400; Shoe and Leather $16,000; Prescott, $13,000; Faneuil Hall, $1,500. Neither the American, Boylston, Dwelling-house, Eliot, Firemen's, Mercantile, Neptune, or Washington suffered any loss by this fire.

THE PHILADELPHIA KIDNAPPING CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—A "Personal," in the *Ledger*, inserted by Mr. Ross, informs the child-stealers that the money is ready, and asks, "How shall I know your agent?"

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

MR. TILTON'S INDICTMENT.

Continued from First Page.

to Mrs. Tilton, and Mr. Tilton replied in the affirmative; whereupon Mr. Beecher wrote as follows:

BROOKLYN, Feb. 7, 1871.

My Dear Mrs. Tilton:

When I saw you last I did not expect ever to see you again, or to be alive many days. God was kinder to me than were my own thoughts. The friend whom God sent to me, Mr. Moulton, has proved, above all friends that I ever had, able and willing to help me in this terrible emergency of my life. His hand it was that tied up the storm that was ready to burst on our heads. You have no friend (Theodore excepted) who has it in his power to serve you so vitally, and who will do it with such delicacy and honor. It does my sore heart good to see in Mr. Moulton an unfeigned respect and honor for you. It would kill me if I thought otherwise. He will be as true a friend to your honor and happiness as a brother could be to a sister's. In him we have a common ground. You and I may meet in him. The past is ended. But is there no future? No wiser, higher, holier future? May not this friend stand as a priest in the new sanctuary of reconciliation, and mediate and bless Theodore and my most unhappy self? Do not let my earnestness fail of its end. You believe in my judgment. I have put myself wholly and gladly in Moulton's hand. And there I must meet you. This is sent with Theodore's consent, but he has not read it. Will you return it to me by his own hand? I am very earnest in this wish, for all our sakes, as such a letter ought not to be subject to even a chance of miscarriage. Your unhappy friend,

H. W. BEECHER.

XIII. That about a year after Mrs. Tilton's confession, her mind remained in the fixed opinion that her criminal relations with Mr. Beecher had not been morally wrong; so strongly had he impressed her to the contrary. But at length a change took place in her convictions on this subject, as noted in the following letter addressed by her to her husband:

SCHOHARIE, June 29, 1871.

My dear Theodore:

To-day, through the ministry of Catherine Gaunt, a character of fiction, my eyes have been opened for the first time in my experience, so that I see clearly my sin. It was when I knew that I was loved, to suffer it to grow to a passion. A virtuous woman should check instantly an absorbing love. But it appeared to me in such false light. That the love I felt and received could harm no one, not even you, I have believed unfalteringly, until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the heavenly vision dawned upon me. I see now, as never before, the wrong I have done you, and hasten immediately to ask your pardon, with a penitence so sincere that henceforth (if reason remains) you may trust me implicitly. Oh! my dear Theodore, though your opinions are not restful or congenial to my soul, yet my own integrity and purity are a sacred and holy thing to me. Bless God, with me, for Catherine Gaunt, and for all the sure leadings of an all-wise and loving Providence. Yes; now I feel quite prepared to renew my marriage vow with you, to keep it as the Savior requireth, who looketh at the eye and the heart. Never before could I say this. When you yearn toward me with true feeling, be assured of the tried, purified, and restored love of

ELIZABETH.

Mrs. Tilton followed the above letter with these:

JULY 4, 1871.

Oh, my dear husband, may you never need the discipline of being misled by a good woman, as I was by a good man.

[No Date.]

I would mourn greatly if my life was to be made known to father. His head would be bowed indeed to the grave.

[No Date.]

Do not think my ill health is on account of my sin and its discovery. My sins and life-record I have carried to my Savior. No; my prostration is owing to the suffering I have caused you.

XIV. That about one year after Mrs. Tilton's confession, and about a half year after Mr. Beecher's confirmation of the same, Mrs. V. C. Woodhull, then a total stranger to Mr. Tilton, save that he had been presented to her in a company of friends, a few days previous, wrote in the *World*, Monday, May 22, 1871, the following statement, namely:

I know of one man, a public teacher of eminence, who lives in concubinage with the wife of another public teacher of almost equal eminence. All three concur in denouncing offenses against morality. I shall make it my business to analyze some of these lives.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL.

NEW-YORK, May 20, 1871.

On the day of the publication of the above card in the *World*, Mr. Tilton received from Mrs. Woodhull a request to call on imperative business at her office, and, on going thither, a copy of the above card was put into his hand by Mrs. Woodhull, who said that "the parties referred to therein were Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and the wife of Theodore Tilton." Following this announcement, Mrs. Woodhull detailed to Mr. Tilton, with vehement speech, the wicked and injurious story which she published in the year following. Meanwhile, Mr. Tilton, desiring to guard against any possible temptation to Mrs. Woodhull to publish the grossly distorted version which she gave to Mr. Tilton, (and which she afterward attributed to him,) he sought by many personal services and kindly attentions to influence her to such a good-will toward himself and family as would remove all disposition or desire in her to afflict him with such a publication. Mr. Tilton's efforts and association with Mrs. Woodhull ceased in April, 1872, and six months afterward, namely, Nov. 2, 1872, she published the scandal which he had labored to suppress.

XV. That on the third day thereafter Rev. Thomas K. Beecher, of Elmira, N. Y., wrote as follows:

ELMIRA, Nov. 5, 1872.

Mrs. Woodhull only carries out Henry's philosophy, against which I recorded my protest twenty years ago.

XVI. That in May, 1873, the publication by one of Mr. Beecher's partners of a tripartite covenant between H. C. Bowen, H. W. Beecher, and Theodore Tilton led the press of the country to charge that Mr. Tilton had committed against Mr. Beecher some heinous wrong, which Mr. Beecher had pardoned, whereas the truth was the reverse. To remedy this false public impression, Mr. Moulton requested Mr. Beecher to prepare a suitable card relieving Mr. Tilton of this injustice. In answer to this request, Mr. Beecher pleaded his embarrassments, which prevented his saying anything without bringing himself under suspicion. Mr. Tilton then proposed to prepare a card of his own containing a few lines from the recently-quoted apology, for the purpose of showing that Mr. Beecher, instead of having had occasion to forgive Mr. Tilton, had had occasion to be forgiven by him. Mr. Beecher then wrote a letter to Mr. Moulton, which, on being shown to Mr. Tilton, was successful in appealing to Mr. Tilton's feelings. Mr. Beecher said in it, under date of Sunday morning, June 1, 1873:

My Dear Frank:

I am determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be absoludely worthless, and rendering me liable at any hour of the day to be obliged to stultify all the devices by which we saved ourselves. It is only fair that he should know that the publication of the card which he proposes would, leave him worse off than before. The agreement (viz., the "tripartite covenant") was made after my letter through you to him (viz., the "apology") was written. He had had it a year. He had condoned his wife's fault. He had enjoined upon me, with the utmost earnestness and solemnity, not to betray his wife nor leave his children to a blight. * * * With such a man as T. T. there is no possible salvation for any that depend upon him. With a strong nature, he does not know how to govern it. * * * There is no use in trying further. I have a strong feeling upon me, and it brings great peace that I am spending my last Sunday and preaching my last sermon.

The hopelessness of spirit which the foregoing letter portrayed on the part of its writer led Mr. Tilton to reconsider the question of defending himself at the cost of producing misery to Mr. Beecher, which determination by Mr. Tilton to allow the prevailing calumnies against himself to go unanswered was further strengthened by the following note received by him two days thereafter, from the office editor of Mr. Beecher's journal:

No. 128 EAST TWELFTH STREET, June 4, 1873.

My Dear Theodore:

May I tell you frankly that when I saw you last you did not seem to me to be the noble young man who inspired my warm affection so many years ago. You were yielding to an act which I could not help thinking would be dishonorable and perfidious, and although it is easy for me to make every allowance for the circumstances that had wrought you to such a frenzy, I was dreadfully shocked. My dear Theodore, let me, as an old friend whose heart is wrung by your terrible suffering and sorrow, tell you that you were then acting ignobly, and that you can never have true peace of mind till you conquer yourself and dismiss all purpose and thought of injuring the man who has wronged you. Of all the promises our lips can frame, none are so sacred as those we make to those who have injured us, and whom we have professed to forgive; and they are sacred just in proportion as their violation would work injury to those to whom they are made. You cannot paint too blackly the wrongs you have suffered. On that point I make no plea in abatement, but I beg you to remember that nothing can change the law which makes forgiveness noble and God-like. I have prayed for you night and day, with strong crying and tears, beseeching God to restrain you from wronging yourself by violating your solemn engagements. To-night I am happy in the thought that you have been preserved from committing the act which I so much dreaded.

In a letter written by Mr. Beecher, in order to be shown to Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher spoke as follows:

"No man can see the difficulties that environ me unless he stands where I do. To say that I have a church on my hands is simple enough, but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion, or anxiety, or zeal; to see the tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into a ruinous defense of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T. which had their beginnings years before; to keep serene as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and fair for Sunday—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system."

In still another letter, written for the same purpose as the above, Mr. Beecher said:

"If my destruction would place him (Mr. Tilton) all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby. In one point of view, I could desire the sacrifice on my part. Nothing can possibly be so bad as the power of great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter far than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered. But to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on an appearance of serenity and happiness cannot be endured much longer. I am well nigh discouraged. If you cease to trust me, to love me, I am alone—I do not know any person in the world to whom I could go."

Mr. Tilton yielded to the above-quoted and other similar letters, and made no defense of himself against the public odium which attached to him unjustly.

XVII. That the marriage union between Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, until broken by Mr. Beecher, was of more than common harmony, affection, and mutual respect. Their house and household were regarded for years by all their guests as an ideal home. As evidence of the feeling and spirit which this wife entertained for her husband up to the time of her corruption by Mr. Beecher, the following letters by Mrs. Tilton, written only a few months before her loss of honor, will testify:

MRS. TILTON TO MR. TILTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, Jan. 28, 1868.

MY BELOVED: Don't you know the peculiar phase of Christ's character as a *Lover* is so precious to me because of my consecration and devotion to you? I learn to love you from my love to Him. I have learned to love Him from loving you. I couple you with Him. Nor do I feel it one whit irreverent. And as every day I adorn myself, consciously, as a bride to meet her bridegroom, so, in like manner, I lift imploring hands that my soul's love may be prepared. I, with the little girls, after you left us, with overflowing eyes and hearts, consecrated ourselves to our work and to you. My waking thoughts last night were of you. My rising thoughts this morning were of you. I bless you; I honor you; I love you. God sustain us, and help us both to keep our vows.

MRS. TILTON TO MR. TILTON.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1868.

O, well I know, as far as I am capable, I love you. Now to keep this fire high and generous is the ideal before me. I am only perfectly contented and restful when you are with me. These latter months I have thought, looked, and yearned for the hour when you would be at home, with longings unutterable.

MRS. TILTON TO MR. TILTON.

MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868—9 o'clock A. M.

What may I bring to my beloved this bright morning? A large, throbbing heart, full of love, single in its aim and purpose to bless and cheer him? Is it acceptable, sweet one?

MRS. TILTON TO MR. TILTON.

MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 24, 1868.

Do you wonder that I couple your love, your presence, and relation to me with the Savior's? I lift you up sacredly, and keep you in that exalted and holy place where I reverence, respect, and love with the fervency of my whole being. Whatever capacity I have I offer it to you. The closing lines of your letter are these words: "I shall hardly venture again upon a great friendship—your love shall be enough for the remaining days." That word "enough" seems a stoicism on which you have resolved to live your life; but I pray God He will supply you with friendships pure and with wifely love which your great heart demands, withholding not Himself as the chief love which consumeth not though it burn, and whose effects are always perfect rest and peace.

Again, in one of your letters, you close with "Faithfully yours." That word "faithful" means a great deal. Yes, darling, I believe it, trust it, and give you the same surety with regard to myself. I am faithful to you, have been always, and shall forever be, world without end. Call not this assurance impious; there are some things we know. Blessed be God!

MRS. TILTON TO MR. TILTON.

HOME, Feb. 29, 1868, Saturday Evening.

Ah, did ever man love so grandly as my beloved? Other friendships, public affairs, all "fall to nought" when I come to you. Though you are in Decorrah to-night, yet I have felt your love, and am very grateful for it. I had not received a line since Monday, and was so hungry and lonesome that I took out all your letters and indulged myself as at a feast, but without satiety. And now I long to pour out into your heart, of my abundance. I am conscious of three jets to the fountain of my soul—to the Great Lover and yourself—to whom as one I am eternally wedded; my children; and the dear friends who trust and love me. I do not want another long separation. While we are in the flesh let us abide together.

MRS. TILTON TO MR. TILTON.

WEDNESDAY MORN, March, 1868.

O, how almost perfectly could I minister to you this Winter, my heart glows so perpetually. I am conscious of great inward awakening toward you. If I live I shall teach my children to begin their loves where now I am. I cannot conceive of anything more delicious than a life consecrated to a faithful love. I insist that I miss you more than you do me, but soon I shall see my beloved. YOUR OWN DEAR WIFE.

In addition to the above, many other letters by Mrs. Tilton to her husband prior to her corruption by Mr. Beecher, served to show that a Christian wife, loving her husband to the extreme degree above set forth, could only have been swerved from the path of rectitude by artful and powerful persuasions, clothed in the phrases of religion, and enforced by strong appeals from her chief Christian teacher and guide.

XVIII. That the story purporting to explain Mr. Beecher's apology as having been written because he had offended Mr. Tilton by engaging his wife in the project of a separation from her husband, is false, as will be seen by the following letter written only three days after the date of the apology:

MRS. TILTON TO MR. MOULTON.

No. 174 LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN, Jan. 4, 1871.

Mr. Francis D. Moulton:

MY DEAR FRIEND: In regard to your question whether I have ever sought a separation from my husband, I indignantly *deny that such was ever the fact*, as I have denied it a hundred times before. The story that I wanted a separation was a deliberate falsehood, coined by my poor mother, who said she would bear the responsibility of this and other statements she might make, and communicated to my husband's enemy, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, and by her communicated to Mr. Bowen. *I feel outraged* by the whole proceeding, and am now suffering in consequence more than I am able to bear. I am yours, very truly,

ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

XIX. That during the first week in January, 1871, a few days after the apology was written, Mr. Beecher communicated to Mr. Tilton, through Mr. Moulton, an earnest wish that he (Mr. Tilton) would take his family to Europe, and reside there for a term of years, at Mr. Beecher's expense. Similar offers have been since repeated by Mr. Beecher to Mr. Tilton, through the same channel. A message of kindred tenor was brought from Mr. Beecher to Mr. Tilton, last Summer, by Mr. F. B. Carpenter, as will appear from the following affidavit:

HOMER, N. Y., July 18, 1874.

On Sunday, June 1, 1873, two days after the surreptitious publication of the tripartite covenant between H. W. Beecher, H. C. Bowen, and Theodore Tilton, I walked with Mr. Beecher from Plymouth Church to the residence of Mr. F. D. Moulton, in Remsen street. On the way to Mr. Moulton's house, Mr. Beecher said to me that if Mr. Tilton would stand by him, he would share his fame, his fortune, and everything he possessed, with him (Tilton).

FRANCIS B. CARPENTER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of July, 1874. WILLIAM D. HICOK, Notary Public.

Mr. Carpenter, in communicating to Mr. Tilton the above affidavits, says, in a letter accompanying it:

"I have no hesitation in giving the statement, as I understood at the time that it was for me to repeat in substance to you, and I did so repeat it. It was at this interview Mr. Beecher spoke to me of his apology to you."

The charge that Mr. Tilton ever attempted to levy black-mail on Mr. Beecher is false; on the contrary, Mr. Tilton has always resented every attempt by Mr. Beecher to put him under pecuniary obligation.

XX. Not long after the scandal became public Mrs. Tilton wrote on a slip of paper, and left on her husband's writing desk, the following words:

"Now that the exposure has come, my whole nature revolts to join with you or standing with you."

Through the influence of Mr. Beecher's friends, the opinion has long been diligently propagated that the scandal was due to Mr. Tilton, and that the alleged facts were malicious inventions by him to revenge himself for supposed and imaginary wrongs done to him by Mr. Beecher. Many words were spoken from time to time by Mrs. Tilton to the praise and eulogy of Mr. Beecher, which being extensively quoted through his congregation, heightened the impression that Mr. Tilton was Mr. Beecher's slanderer, Mrs. Tilton being herself the authority for the statement. In this way Mrs. Tilton and one of her relatives, have been the chief causes of the great difficulty of supressing the scandal. They have had a habit of saying: "Mr. Tilton believes such and such things;" and their naming of these things by way of denial has been a mischievous way of circulating them broadcast. In this way Mr. Tilton has been made to appear a defamer, whereas he has made every effort in his power to suppress the injurious tales which he has been charged with propagating. On all occasions he has systematically referred to his wife in terms favorable to her character. Further, Mr. Tilton would not have communicated to the committee the facts contained in this statement, except for the perverse course of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, to degrade and destroy him in the public estimation.

XXI. That one evening, about two weeks after the publication of Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon, Mrs. Tilton, on coming home at a late hour, informed her husband that she had been visited at a friend's house by a committee of investigation, and had given sweeping evidence acquitting Mr. Beecher of every charge. This was the first intimation which Mr. Tilton received that any such committee was then in existence. Furthermore, Mrs. Tilton stated that she had done this by advice of a lawyer, whom Mr. Beecher had sent to her, and who, in advance of her appearing before the committee, arranged with her the questions and answers which were to constitute her testimony in Mr. Beecher's behalf. On the next day, after giving this untrue testimony before the committee, she spent many hours of extreme suffering from pangs of conscience at having testified falsely. She expressed to her husband the hope that God would forgive her perjury, but that the motive was to save Mr. Beecher and her husband, and also to remove all reproach from the cause of religion. She also expressed similar contrition to one of her intimate friends.

XXII. Finally, that in addition to the foregoing facts and evidences, other confirmations could be adduced if needed, to prove the following recapitulated statement, namely, that Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, as Pastor and friend of Mr. Tilton and his family, trespassed upon the sanctity of friendship and hospitality in a long endeavor to seduce Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton. That by the artful use of his priestly authority with her, she being his pupil in religion, he accomplished this seduction. That for a period of a year and a half or thereabouts, he maintained criminal intercourse with her, overcoming her previous modest scruples against such conduct by investing it with a false justification as sanctioned by love and religion. That he then participated in a conspiracy to degrade Theodore Tilton before the public, by loss of place, business, and repute; that he abused Mr. Tilton's forgiveness and pledge of protection by thereafter authorizing a series of measures by Plymouth Church having for their object the putting of a stigma upon Mr. Tilton before the church, and also before an Ecclesiastical Council, insomuch that the Moderator of that council, interpreting these acts by Mr. Beecher and his church, declared publicly that they showed Mr. Beecher to be the most magnanimous of men, and Mr. Tilton to be a knave and dog; that when Mr. Tilton thereafter, not in malice but for self-protection, wrote a letter to Dr. Bacon, alluding therein to an offense and apology by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, he (Mr. Beecher) defiantly appointed a committee of his church-members to inquire into the injury done him by Mr. Tilton by the aforesaid allusion, and implying that he (Mr. Beecher) had never been the author of such offense and apology, and that Mr. Tilton was a slanderer; that to make this inquiry bear grievously against Mr. Tilton, he (Mr. Beecher) previously connived with Mrs. E. R. Tilton to give false testimony in his (Mr. Beecher's) behalf; that Mr. Beecher's course toward Mr. Tilton and family has at last resulted in the open destruction of Mr. Tilton's household and home, and in the desolation of his heart and life.

THEODORE TILTON.

Sworn to before me, this 20th day of July, 1874.

THEO. BURGMYER, Notary Public.

Gentlemen of the Committee:

Having laid before you the above sworn statement, which I have purposely restricted to relations of Mr. Beecher with Mrs. Tilton only, and with no other person or persons, I wish to add an explanation due to yourselves.

In the *Golden Age*, lately edited by me, a suggestion was made, not with my knowledge or consent, that your committee, in order to be justly constituted, should comprise, in addition to the six members appointed by Mr. Beecher, six others, appointed by myself.

To no such proposal would I have consented, for I have never wanted any tribunal whatever for the investigation of this subject. Neither your committee, as at present constituted, nor an enlarged committee on the plan just mentioned, nor any other committee of any kind, could in and of itself have persuaded or compelled me to lay before you the facts contained in the preceding statement. Distinctly be it understood, that these facts had not been evoked by your committee because of any authority which I recognize in you a as tribunal of inquiry. Nor would they have been yielded up to any other committee or board of reference, however constituted, (except a court of law;) but, on the contrary, I have divulged the above statement solely because of the openly-published demand for it, made directly to me by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, aided and abetted by Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton. These two parties—these alone, and not your committee—have by their action prevailed with me. No other authorities or influences (except a court of law) could have been powerful enough to have extorted from me the above disclosure. For the sake of one of these parties gladly would I have continued to hide these facts in the future, as I have incessantly striven to do in the past. But by the joint action of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton, I can withhold the truth only at the price of perpetual infamy to my name, in addition to the penalty which I already suffer in the destruction of a home once as pleasant as any in which you yourselves dwell. Respectfully,

THEODORE TILTON.

STATEMENT OF MR. BEECHER'S COUNSEL.

It appears from a statement made last evening by Mr. Shearman, Mr. Beecher's counsel, that the statement of Mr. Tilton, as published, is not complete. As long ago as February, 1868, and before that date, Tilton says he knew Mr. Beecher was endeavoring to corrupt his wife. Mrs. Tilton told her husband, yet he allowed it to go on. On July 30, 1870, Mrs. Tilton confessed adultery, and her husband said nothing until Dec. 25. On that date Tilton himself was called upon to meet Bowen to clear himself of immoral charges. For six months he kept the secret, and then spoke to Bowen of immoral propositions. He and Bowen then turned on Beecher, and Bacon carried a letter to Beecher asking him to resign his pastorate. A few days afterward Tilton sent through Moulton to make a complaint to Mr. Beecher. Mrs. Tilton's first written confession was made Dec. 29, 1871. Her husband assisted her to write the document, and afterward made alterations in it himself. Beecher's so-called apology was not written by Beecher, but by Moulton. The last sentence of the apology speaks of Moulton in the third person, while the note to Moulton is addressed in the first person. The last sentence in the original is widely separated in space from the latter portion of the letter.

Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher will give to the public, in a few days, statements of fact which will answer, it is claimed, the various allegations made by Mr. Tilton. The document, it is said, will satisfactorily explain the statements of Mr. Tilton.

Through the intervention of Messrs. Moulton and Beecher, Mr. Tilton desired to get back on the *Independent* and *Union*. To effect this purpose he kept quiet for a year. Then he told Wilkinson, and received $7,000 from Bowen by working on his fears of an exposure.

Mrs. Tilton declares that she told her husband, previous to going to testify before the committee, that she had been requested to appear, and determined to do so to shield her Pastor from unfounded charges, so far as she was concerned.

EFFECT OF THE PUBLICATION IN BROOKLYN.

The publication of Mr. Tilton's statement created the most intense excitement in Brooklyn last evening. The newspapers containing the charges were eagerly perused by every person in the City of Churches, and the matter formed the chief if not the sole topic of conversation in all circles of society. Previous to the publication of this statement, the current of popular opinion was decidedly in favor of Mr. Beecher; but the charges in the "statement" seemed to carry such weight in the popular mind that many who have hitherto strongly defended Mr. Beecher had nothing to say last evening. But Mr. Beecher's friends have not all deserted him, and he has still a large number who believe in his innocence, and that he will in due time be able to clear himself of the charges made against him. Mr. Beecher returned from his country residence at Peekskill last evening about 7 o'clock, and in a short time afterward a private meeting of his friends was held in his house, to which none were admitted except well-known personal friends. The nature of the consultation which took place did not transpire, but it is understood that Mr. Beecher will at once submit his defense to the committee, and that he will disprove many of the allegations made by Mr. Tilton. There was no meeting of the committee last evening, and such of the members as were seen by the reporters declined to express any opinion on the case.

VENEZUELA.

RELATIONS WITH THE VATICAN TO BE BROKEN OFF.

KINGSTON, July 21.—Venezuelan dates to the 9th inst. are received.

The Church question was assuming an aspect similar to that presented in Italy, Switzerland, Prussia, and Brazil. As far as President Guzman Blanco is concerned, there is every appearance that he will dispose of the questions pending between the Holy See and the Government of Venezuela by breaking off all relations with the Vatican.

MEXICO.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY WITH ITALY —SANTA ANNA'S APPEAL.

HAVANA, July 21.—Mexican advices are to the 15th. Ratifications of the Treaty of Peace, Commerce, and Navigation with Italy, were exchanged on the 13th inst.

Prolonged and heavy rains had destroyed several trestles and gradings on the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railroad causing a suspension of travel for several days on a portion of the route. The Government and the companies took active measures to repair the trouble, and trains were running as usual on the 15th.

President Tejada has refused the application of Santa Anna to be restored to the rank and pay of General of the Mexican Army.

HEAVY RAINS—DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16, via Havana.—Heavy rains in various parts of the country have caused the rivers to overflow, and great damage has been done to houses and crops.

THREE MEN DROWNED.

WARWICK, N. Y., July 21.—Yesterday while out fishing on the Wallkill, near Pine Island, N. Y., Marcellus Dusinberre, Ira R. Nany, and Robert Colwell, of Edenville, N. Y., were drowned. They were last seen about 1 o'clock P. M., and, on being missed, search was made, but nothing found until 8 P. M., when the empty boat was discovered. The search was renewed this morning, and between 10 and 11 A. M. the bodies were found, near each other, and within a few feet of the shore. Nany leaves a wife, and Colwell a wife and two children. Dusinberre was unmarried.

RECOVERY OF BODIES LOST ON THE YACHT FOAM.

NIAGARA, Ontario, July 21.—Two bodies of victims of the disaster of the yacht Foam were found this morning on the American shore, nearly opposite this place. The Coroner has been notified, and an inquest will be held.

HOMICIDE IN A BAR-ROOM.

At 6 o'clock last evening, John Johnson, aged thirty-four, of No. 37 Hamilton street, and John O'Halloran, aged thirty, a vagrant, quarreled in the drinking saloon of Michael Fitzgerald, No. 30 Baxter street, about some religious topic and the payment of drinks. A fight ensued between the men, and O'Halloran struck Johnson on the side of his head and knocked him down. To the surprise of all in the place, Johnson became insensible and died in a few minutes. The utmost excitement prevailed when it was known that Johnson was dead, and a great crowd collected about the store. Patrolman Monahan, of the Sixth Precinct, was notified, and, hastening to the spot, arrested O'Halloran, and took him to the Franklin Street Police Station. The body of the deceased was also taken to the police station. An examination of the body did not reveal any marks of violence, and the cause of death cannot be definitely ascertained until a post-mortem examination is made. John Maher, of No. 116 Mulberry street, and Michael Leary and James Fitzgerald, of No. 38 Elizabeth street, were arrested as witnesses and detained at the police station to await the action of the Coroner. Johnson leaves a widow and two children. He was very much addicted to the use of intoxicating liquor, and it is supposed that his death resulted from intemperance, and was accelerated by the violence received from O'Halloran. The excitement in front of the liquor store in which the homicide occurred was so great that Capt. Kennedy was compelled to order out a section of his reserves to disperse the crowd. Coroner Woltman has been notified, and will make an investigation to-day.

RIOT IN NEWARK, N. J.

On Monday night Officer Hensel, of Newark, went into King's saloon, in Come's alley, Newark, to quell a disturbance, and attempted to arrest John King, a brother of the proprietor, when King dealt him a terrific blow on the head with a loaded club. The officer retaliated and struck his assailant on the head with his club, inflicting a severe wound. Upon this the whole crowd fell upon the officer, and in the mêlée his head was cut open. He attempted to make his escape through the door, but found it locked, and was compelled to jump through a window. The crowd followed him, when he drew his pistol and succeeded in keeping them at bay until Officers Prout and Nealy came to his assistance. The three then took King into custody and were conducting him to the station-house, when they were again set upon by the crowd and attacked with clubs and stones. Officer Nealy was struck with a stone and fell to the ground in an unconscious condition. Officers Hensel and Prout succeeded in taking their prisoner to Head-quarters, and on arriving there Pout fainted from loss of blood. Later Officer Hensel, accompanied by Sergt. Ringlieb and a squad of reserves, succeeded in capturing John Boylan, Isaac Coulter, and Rosa King. While the prisoners were being examined in the Police Court, yesterday morning, Justice Mills noticed a man sneaking out and ordered his arrest. He gave his name as Thomas Canick, and was recognized by the officers as one of their assailants. All the prisoners were committed for trial.

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 persons attended the picnic of the Catholic Protectory in the town of West Chester, Westchester County, yesterday. The main body reached the grounds by the Morrisania line of steamers and the Harlem River branch of the New.Haven Railroad. Those who took passage in the cars of the Harlem Railroad and disembarked at Tremont Station were victimized by the hackmen at that point, who exacted $1 per head for transporting the sightseers to the Protectory, a distance of a little over one mile. An inspection of the industrial school at 10:30 A. M., with literary and musical exercises by the inmates, made up the principal part of the programme, which was diversified toward the close by games, dances, and other sports, conducted by the boys of the Protectory. At 4:30 P. M. an address giving a detailed statement of the origin and growth of the institution was delivered by Mr. John Savage, after which the audience dispersed.

COLUMBIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICTORIOUS CREW IN THIS CITY.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION—THE PROFESSORS AND GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE JUBILANT—ADDRESSES BY PRESIDENT BARNARD AND OTHERS.

It is pretty safe to assume that the last pæan which celebrates the victory of the Columbia crew has been now sung. They are, as it were, historical heroes, metaphorically garlanded and laurel-crowned, the founders of a dynasty of aquatic victors, the bright exemplars from whom is to flow the spirit of emulation which is to make the prowess of the college renowned in future years. They have done their work nobly and well, have brought honor to their Alma Mater and to the city, and so they have taken their places in the riches of college fame, and are deservedly fêted, cheered and applauded. It was just as well that they did not get into town on Monday, (by the way, one of their number, Mr. Griswold, is yet detained at Saratoga,) for the delay gave time for more ample preparation, and instead of the comparatively scant retinue which would have then followed their triumphal progress, they had crowds of enthusiastic Columbians and an almost equal number of sympathizing friends ready to receive them. The scene was altogether one of exuberant enthusiasm. It was a pleasant thing to see such men as President Barnard and Prof. Drisler putting something like half a century off their shoulders, going back to their juvenescence once more, and shouting out the well-emphasized and defiant cry of the college. The tide of time flowed back with these gentlemen, and with the victory of the undergraduates they "felt as young again and a great deal taller." There was no delay of the train this time, and no tantalizing disappointments. Punctually at 2:40 P. M. it steamed into the depot, where the crowds of Columbians and their friends were assembled in eager readiness. By this time there was a large crowd of citizens on the street outside the depot. It is scarcely necessary to say that the favorite colors, blue and white, were worn by more than two-thirds of the people in and about the station. There was a band in attendance, and the moment the train came alongside the platform it rang out its welcoming anthems. Then the cheers of the students and their friends peeled forth in ringing tones, and the brave old cry of the college came in with its fierce emphasis. Somehow or other there was less cheering than on the previous day, but there was more eagerness. In fact so little time elapsed between the hour when the preparations for the reception of the crew were complete and the arrival of the train, that people hadn't made up their minds for cheering, but were rather disposed to press forward and bid the victors a warm and generous welcome. There was no mistake about the arrival of the crew on this occasion, at least they were all there except Mr. Griswold, who still sojourns at Saratoga. There could be no error in respect to their identity, even if they were not personally known, (as they were to nearly everybody on the platform,) or if they did not wear the victor colors of their club. They came forth erect, muscular, and sun-embrowned. Even the typical sailor, with his face "rough-redden'd by a thousand Winter gales," was not more weather-tinted than they. What hand-shakings and congratulations there were when they stepped on the platform. Everybody was, in fact, in a fever of enthusiasm. The reception committee was the same as that which had made things ready for their arrival on Monday, and with their most strenuous exertions it was some time before matters were in train to leave the platform. Then the college flag and the Stars and Stripes were unfurled side by side, and again the cheers went up, supplemented by the irrepressible C—O—L—U—M—B—I—A. A procession was then formed headed by the band. The crew carried their oars aloft, each man's name appearing on the blade of the trusty weapon which he had borne so well in the late struggle. The absent oarsman was not forgotten, and his oar garlanded with the victor blue and white was carried along with the rest. Outside the depot, the crew took their seats in President Barnard's carriage, which was waiting to receive them. It was their triumphal car, and they themselves were the heroes of the hour. Yet they bore their honors with becoming modesty, even if they were secretly proud of the ovation tendered them. The procession took its way up Forty-second street amid the plaudits of the spectators and the answering cheers of the Columbia boys. When near Fifth avenue, the horses were unhitched from the carriage, ropes were attached, and the eager students drew home in triumph their victorious mates. Of course, home means their Alma Mater, for whose honor they had striven and succeeded. In her name they had chained victory to their prow, and to her they went, in the first instance, to receive her early greeting. The line of procession lay along Fifth avenue, and thence down Forty-ninth street to the college. There were spectators at almost every window along the route, and, of course, kindly greetings were the order of the day. At Forty-ninth street, opposite the college, the demonstration was the most emphatic. Flags of the blue and white hung from every house, ladies waved their 'kerchiefs at the windows, and everything indicated welcome and congratulation. In the time which elapsed since Monday, more elaborate preparations had been made at the college for the reception of the successful crew. Instead of the few flags which then adorned it, the Columbia colors were displayed in abundance, and the pillars of the portico were encircled with garlands of the same precious hue. From the balcony in front of the college, President Barnard bade an earnest welcome to the young victors. The old gentleman's address was full of warmth and sincerity, and was received with responsive earnestness by his auditors. After this ceremony, the procession reformed and took the direction of the Windsor Hotel in Fifth avenue. Arrived here, the crew were allowed a short respite, after which a reception was held, when further speeches and congratulations were in order. Mr. Coudert, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, delivered a happy address, which evoked alternate laughter and "colombiads," if that word will describe the characteristic syllabic utterance of the college boys. The several members of the crew were then called upon, but they all proved to be men of action rather than of words. Mr. Rees, the stroke, set the example, and they all followed it. Indeed, Mr. Cornell very well justifies the action of the crew in the matter of not talking too much, when he merely returned thanks, and excused himself from saying more by stating that the principle of rowing which he had learned was always to follow the stroke. Further speeches followed, and a kindly reference, by one of the speakers, to Wesleyan and Harvard, evoked generous cheers, and a colombiad for the latter. A social evening followed the triumphant activities of the day.

THE BOARD OF POLICE.

At the meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, Commissioner Voorhis offered the following:

Whereas, It is made the duty of the Board of Police by sections 13 and 15 of chapter 675 of the laws of 1872, (the Election law,) annually in the months of August and September to select four persons to serve as Inspectors of Election and two persons to serve as poll clerks in each election district in the City of New-York; and,

Whereas, The duties devolved upon the persons so selected are of the utmost importance and responsibility, requiring great care and discretion in making such selections, with a view especially to the integrity and fitness of the parties so selected; therefore

Resolved, That lists will be received and are hereby invited by the Board of Police until the 15th of August, of the names, ages, residences, occupation, and political faith on State issues of proper persons for the positions above named, to the end that the Board may institute the necessary inquiries as to the character and qualifications of the persons so submitted.

Resolved, That intelligent and upright citizens who have heretofore declined the important duty of acting as inspectors or poll clerks are requested to signify their willingness to serve, thus exempting themselves from jury duty, while aiding in preserving the purity of the elective franchise.

Resolved, That when a full list of inspectors or poll clerks is made up for one or more Assembly Districts the same shall be published in the *City Record*, and public scrutiny and objection thereto, if any exist, invited before a final selection and appointment is made.

The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck, the Chief of the Bureau of Elections, presented a schedule showing the proposed new election districts in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising that portion of Westchester County recently annexed to this City; also the proposed rearrangement of election districts in the Seventeenth and Twentieth Assembly Districts, rendered necessary by the act of 1873 making new Congressional districts; also proposed subdivision of election districts in the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts—all in pursuance of chapter 621 of the laws of 1874—whereupon the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the same be laid over for examination by this board and be open to public inspection in the Bureau of Elections until the 4th day of August next, when final action will be taken thereon.

On the recommendation of the Committee on Street-cleaning, the positions of Deputy Superintendent of Boats and Deputy Superintendent of Stables were abolished.

The following-named patrolmen were dismissed the Department: Winfield S. Booz, Eleventh Precinct, for using obscene language toward two respectable young ladies; William McGovern, Fifteenth Precinct; Robert Cafferty, Twenty-first Precinct; and John O'Hare, Twenty-seventh Precinct, for intoxication; Charles Sheehy, of the Nineteenth Precinct, for robbing a German ragpicker of $5; and Charles Ryan, Third Precinct, for leaving his post and entering a basement with a female. Michael McNamara and William Ryan were appointed patrolmen and assigned to the Nineteenth Precinct, and Thomas O'Rourke and Thomas Fay were appointed and assigned to the Sixteenth Precinct. A petition from the residents of the Thirty-third Precinct, asking for an increase of the force in that precinct, was referred to the President for examination.

SUICIDE IN THE TOMBS.

Kate Kearns, aged forty-five, who for nearly two years past had been living with the family of Dr. Hawes, at Montclair, N. J., as a domestic, committed suicide in a cell at the Tombs last evening. It appears that the father of deceased died about a month ago in Ireland, and information of his death was received by her on the 4th inst. This news seemed to prey upon her mind, and unsettled her reason. On Saturday last she came in from Montclair on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Annie Knipe, of No. 251 Spring street, and remained there until Monday evening, when she left her sister's house, intending to return to Montclair. She was subsequently found wandering in the streets by Patrolman Anthes, of the Fifth Precinct, and locked up at the Fifth Precinct Station-house. She was arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Tombs Police Court, who committed her to the Tombs to await examination by physicians before being committed to the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island. No information in regard to the manner in which the suicide was accomplished could be obtained at the Tombs last night, as the night keeper in charge said that he knew nothing about the matter, but supposed that the woman had hanged herself. Coroner Woltman will investigate the case to-day.

SINGULAR POISONING CASE.

A MAN DIES AFTER DRINKING LEMONADE AND EATING CHOW-CHOW—OTHER PERSONS IN DANGER.

Yesterday afternoon a notice was sent to the Coroners' Office from the Twenty-first Precinct Station-house stating that a man named John Powers had died suddenly, and under suspicious circumstances. Coroner Woltman immediately commenced an investigation, and learned that on Sunday evening last John Powers, with his sister, Annie Powers, a domestic, at No. 8 East Thirty-second street, went on a visit to No. 17 West Fifty-seventh street to see two young women, who are also employed as domestics.

The family that own the house in Fifty-seventh street are in the country at present, and the girls, wishing to entertain their friends, prepared some lemonade, and after mixing it with whisky they all partook. Fruits were also eaten. John Powers and his sister left the house to return to their homes, and after arriving there it is said they drank some beer. Shortly after they felt sick, the brother being much worse than the sister. As they were growing continually worse, Dr. Hughes, of No. 204 East Thirty-ninth street, was sent for, and as he was not at home Dr. Passmore, who lives in the adjoining house, was called. On the arrival of the doctor he found them suffering terribly, and on inquiring as to how they felt was answered that their throats were burning. From the symptoms the Doctor immediately thought that they were poisoned, and Dr. Hughes, when he saw them later, coincided with his views. The physicians administered the usual remedies, and soon after there appeared to be a marked improvement in each. The brother was taken to his boarding-house at No. 226 East Thirty-ninth street, and yesterday morning he went to his work as usual. When he returned to the house at dinner time he again complained of his throat burning him, and of feeling unwell, and Dr. Hughes was again called. The man lingered until yesterday, when he died. The sister has been attended by Dr. Fleming, to whom Dr. Hughes consigned the case, and yesterday afternoon that gentleman said that the sister was very low, and it was doubtful if she would recover. The physicians, wishing to learn the cause of the sickness, made inquiries as to what they had eaten or drank on Sunday, and it was ascertained that the brother and sister had dined together, before going up town, at the house in which Annie Powers lives, in Thirty-second street. It appears that at dinner they ate considerable chow-chow, as also did the cook in the house, who was taking dinner with them. Another girl refused to eat it, however, as she thought it tasted bitter. It was reported last night that the cook who also partook of the chow-chow, was sick, and is afraid that she too is poisoned.

Dr. Wm. Shine, Deputy Coroner, last evening made a post-mortem examination of the body of the man Powers, assisted by Drs. James R. Healy, Passmore, and Hughes. The lungs were found very much congested. The larynx and trachea were removed, and revealed marked œdema of the glottis, entirely closing that organ. The mucous coating of the œsophagus was intensely inflamed, presenting a whitened appearance and peeling off readily. All the other organs were found in a normal condition. Death, in the opinion of the doctors present, was caused by apnœa, from œdema of the glottis, the result of some irritant poison. The œsophagus and glottis were subsequently exhibited to Prof. Doremus, the chemist, who coincided with the doctor's opinion in respect to the cause of death being poison. The investigation will be continued by Coroner Woltman to-day.

A SWISS FESTIVAL.

THE SHOOTING CARNIVAL AT UNION HILL, N. J.—THE SECOND DAY—LIST OF WINNERS.

The attendance yesterday at the grand Swiss shooting festival, which opened on Monday under the auspices of the United Schuetzen Park Association, at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., was not so large as on the preceding day. The falling off, however, was more apparent in the number of visitors to the grounds than in the number of professionals competing for the prizes. The latter were present in full force during the day, and the shooting was spirited, and in many instances remarkably good. Large numbers of professional marksmen were present from Staten Island, Newark, and Williamsburg, and among the societies represented were the Helvetia Rifle Club, New-York; the Jersey City Shooting Society, the New-York Shooting Society, and members of various other societies of the State of New-York. Mayor Hunter, of Brooklyn, has written to the President of the festival, signifying his intention to visit the grounds during the celebration. The shooting commenced yesterday morning at 8 A. M., and from that hour until 7 o'clock in the evening the sharp crack of the exploding rifles resounded along the neighboring heights. The arrangements were the same as described in yesterday's TIMES. The first bull's eye in the morning was scored by J. Morf, and the last by John Reen. The first bull's eye in the afternoon was scored by William Hayes, and the last by A. Rathgeb, at 7 o'clock P. M. At the target of honor, or target "Fatherland," the principle scores were as follows: J. G. Tobbler, 65; J. Schalck, 65; J. Thiel, 62; A. Ermesch, 61. At the "Target Helvetia" the scores were: William Hayes, Newark, 73; Capt. Luerrsen, 69; George Werham, 68; John Brown, Newark, 67; Capt. Raschen, 65; C. G. Settler, 65. At the target "William Tell" the scores were: August Ermesch, 45; John Brown, Newark, 44; E. F. Back, Newark, 42. The third goblet was won yesterday by Jacob Alschbach, the fourth by John Rein, the fifth by George Schalck, of Ruttsville, Penn.; the sixth by G. Kundahl, the seventh by John Brown, Newark; and the eighth by F. Laundolt. The shooting will be continued to-day, and will close on Thursday at noon, after which the prizes will be awarded. The festival will close in the afternoon with a banquet. The last day will be the most interesting, and the Swiss population of New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City will assemble on the grounds in large numbers. Among the prizes offered is a large and curiously wrought silver goblet, presented by the Swiss Consul, Mr. J. Bertschman, which will be awarded for the best shooting on the target "Fatherland." There is also a valuable clock, presented by the Swiss residents of Jersey City, and a number of cash prizes, ranging from $10 to $25. There are also purses of Swiss five-franc pieces and twenty-dollar gold pieces, the latter being presented by Messrs. Kirfer & Co., New-York. So far the festival has been carried out very satisfactorily, and the managers feel satisfied it will be entirely successful.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Troy Times July 20.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES rather stole a march on the Sunday enterprise of the *Herald* yesterday. THE TIMES sent up a large extra Sunday edition with copious regatta reports, arriving at this city at 7 o'clock A. M., while the *Herald* came in at 7:38. Both reached Saratoga at the same hour. The Northern News Company took over 1,000 each, and as THE TIMES train did not stop at Albany that city was supplied with 300 copies by the news company from this city. Over 3,500 New-York dailies were received by the Northern News Company during each of the past three week-days, which gives some idea of the extent to which newspapers are read by Americans.

THE BOLT AND ARMY WORM.

MOBILE, Ala., July 21.—The bolt and army worms have made their appearance in Middle Alabama, Eastern Mississippi, and also many parishes in Louisiana. Three large plantations in Middle Alabama have been entirely destroyed within three days.

A CARELESS DIET, A CHANGE OF WATER, OR A COLD SETTLING IN THE BOWELS, VERY OFTEN BRINGS ON AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR AN OBSTINATE DIARRHŒA, OR SOME OTHER TROUBLESOME AFFECTION OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS. IF YOU WOULD TREAT SUCH COMPLAINTS IN A RATIONAL WAY, TRY AT ONCE DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, A SIMPLE, BUT SAFE REMEDY FOR THEM, AND EQUALLY EFFECTUAL IN ALL CASES OF CRAMPS, CHOLERA MORBUS, DYSENTERY, AND SUMMER COMPLAINT.—*Advertisement.*

LATE DISCOVERY.—MORSE'S LUXURENE for the hair and scalp, most refined of all oleine dressings, and most serviceable in stopping the hair from falling off Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists; wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., CHAS. N. CRITTENTON, and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Many Druggists
HAVE BURNETT'S COLOGNE.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

NORTH CAROLINA'S VOLCANO.
DESTRUCTION OF CROPS IN MINNESOTA.
EGGS—SOME CURIOUS FACTS AND EXPERIMENTS.
STRASBURG GEESE.
ADDRESS IN FULL OF THE UNION REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.
FISH PONDS FOR FARMERS.
HEALTH OF FARMERS. By ALEX. [illegible]
KANSAS.
PLANTING TREES.
THE WEATHER BUREAU AND COTTON PLANTING.
THE NEW PARTY.

With the latest telegraphic news up to the hour of going to press, and full reports, specially prepared, of FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the Counter in THE TIMES Office. Price 5 cents.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Don't Say Can't.—DR. GREGORY, No. 854 Broadway, has an ingenious, easy, and comfortable TRUSS that holds and cures rupture permanently. Descriptive pamphlets, 10 cents.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder is the Original and only genuine powder imported to America. Sold in bottles only.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

BELLOWS—PEABODY.—On the 30th June, at Brookline, Mass., by Rev. F. E. Peabody, Rev. Dr. HENRY W. BELLOWS, of New-York, and Miss ANNA H. PEABODY, of Boston.

HEWITT—CEBALLOS.—On Thursday, July 16, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, by Rev. James Macmahon, ROBERT HEWITT, JR., of this City, to ANTONIA, daughter of Juan Manuel Ceballos, of Santander, Spain.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday, July 19, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also the members of the Seventh Avenue United Presbyterian Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, Wm. Campbell, No. 62 South 5th av., on Wednesday, July 22, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on July 19, EDWIN D., son of S. B. and the late Virginia W. Chapman, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his cousin, William Thompson, Esq., No. 439 Gold st., on Wednesday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FARLESS.—In Washington City, D. C., on Tuesday, July 7, of diphtheria, after an illness of one week, ISADORE A., wife of Benjamin A. Farless, of this City, and daughter of Ann E. and the late R. W. Middleton, of Washington.

FESSENDEN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, July 21, HARRIET CHESEBROUGH, infant daughter of Samuel and Helen D. Fessenden.

FISKE.—On Tuesday, the 21st inst., at the residence of his son, Fredk. B. Fiske, Plainfield, N. J., SAMUEL C. FISKE, in the 71st year of his age.

The remains will be taken for interment to Southbridge, Mass., where the funeral services will be held.

GORDON.—On Monday, July 20, at Staten Island, KATE KEARNY, infant daughter of Augustus George and Catharine L. Gordon, aged 10 months.

Funeral at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Edgewater, Wednesday, 22d inst., at 4 P. M.

LEGGAT.—At Orange, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, July 21, ALEXANDER C. LEGGAT.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LYON.—On Tuesday morning RANDOLPH, son of Theo. E. and Mary J. Lyon, aged 8 months and 21 days.

Funeral at 3 o'clock, from residence of parents, No. 339 West 55th st.

MACK.—At Flatbush, Long Island, Sabbath afternoon, July 19, ABBIE MARTIN, youngest daughter of Eli T. and Abby M. Mack.

Funeral Wednesday, July 22, at 2 o'clock P. M., from residence of her parents, corner of Waverley and Ocean avs.

MARSHALL.—On Third day, 21st inst., SARAH H., widow of David Marshall, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sixth day, (Friday,) at 4 P. M., without further notice, from her late residence, No. 23 West 15th st.

MITCHELL.—July 20, 1874, MARCUS EDWARD, son of Marcus and Lizzie Mitchell, aged five months and thirteen days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, David Groesbeck, Maple avenue, East Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, July 22, at 4 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Barclay street at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

MULFORD.—At Mahopac, N. Y., July 20, 1874, of pneumonia, JOHN MORGAN, son of Robert L. and Ellen M. Mulford, aged 8 years, 4 months, 20 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Dean's Hotel, Lake Mahopac, Wednesday, July 22, at 7:30 A. M. Interment at Wood Lawn at 1 P. M.

MYGATT.—On Monday, July 20, GEO. E. MYGATT, of Brewster's, in his 27th year.

Funeral at the residence of his father, A. S. Mygatt, on Thursday, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

POSTLEY.—On Sunday, July 19, 1874, WILLIAM H. POSTLEY, of Jersey City Heights, aged 58 years, 7 months, 16 days.

Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, A. D. Bloodgood, No. 101 Wilson st., Brooklyn, E. D., Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his son-in-law, are invited to attend without further notice. (South Seventh Street Ferry.)

QUINBY.—At Newark, N. J., on Monday evening, the 20th inst., JAMES M. QUINBY, in the 70 year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from Trinity Church, Newark, on Friday, the 24th inst., at 3:30 P. M.

RANDOLPH.—At Fort D. A. Russell, Washington Territory, July 13, 1874, in the 5th year of her age, VIRGINIA RANDOLPH, daughter of Virginia Bayard and Surgeon John F. Randolph, United States Army.

☞ Philadelphia and New-Orleans papers please copy.

ROBERTSON.—On Tuesday, July 21, 1874, MARY, wife of William Robertson, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 96 Morton st., New-York, on Thursday, July 23, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SIMONS.—On Monday night, July 20, in her 90th year, at the residence of her son-in-law, Horatio Allen, Montrose, N. J., Mrs. HARLESTON SIMONS, widow of the late Rev. James Dewar Simons, Rector of St. Philip's Church, Charleston, S. C.

☞ Charleston papers please copy.

SMITH.—On Sunday, July 19, 1874, JAMES SMITH, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral without further notice, from his late residence, No. 391 5th av., on Wednesday, July 22, 1874, at 9 o'clock A. M.

TOWNSEND.—At Southfield, Orange County, July 20, CAROLINE PARRISH, wife of Peter Townsend, aged 68.

Funeral at Southfield.

TOWNSEND.—At East Orange, N. J., on Monday, 20th inst., BEBORAH A., daughter of Ruth and the late Robert Townsend.

WILKS.—At Baden-Baden, Germany, July 21, ANNETTE MARY, daughter of Matthew and Eliza Langdon Wilks.

WILLISTON.—At his residence, East Hampton, Mass., Saturday, 18th inst., Hon. SAMUEL WILLISTON, in the 80th year of his age, founder of Williston Seminary, and of the firm of Williston, Knight & Co., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE OF THE CURE of stone in the bladder, by the only known solvent, the BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER:

THE RECTORY, BERMANVILLE, Jan. 7, 1874.

For several years past I have been a victim to the disease known as calculi in the bladder, producing at times the most aggravating and distressing feelings, which those only who have experienced can understand. Symptoms were a constant desire to pass water, with a sudden stoppage before completion, pain in the neck of the bladder and kidneys, a feeling of numbness in the thighs, with general lassitude and depression of spirit. I have consulted many eminent physicians, but could only obtain temporary relief. Hearing of the curative properties of the Bethesda Spring Water, I determined to give it a trial. The result was perfectly astonishing. At first it seemed to aggravate my trouble, producing severe pain at the neck of the bladder, extending through the urethra, but I persevered in its use, and shortly felt particles resembling gravel to pass away, causing a burning sensation, but with this last exception all other symptoms have disappeared, and now, instead of having to get up at least every hour during the night, for I could not possibly retain my urine a longer period, once or twice will suffice. My digestion, which was much impaired, is improved, both mental and physical lassitude relieved; in fact, I feel like a new being, and doubt not but a continuation of its use will in a short time restore me to a normal condition. I feel truly grateful for the introduction of Bethesda Mineral Water, and would strongly advise all suffering as I did, or from any kidney affection, to test its virtue.

Yours, truly, A. BREWER.

Pamphlets, with full particulars, by A. HAWLEY HEATH, M. D., at the depot, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

DURING THE PAST THIRTY-FIVE YEARS the value of Mandrake for the liver and digestive organs has been steadily and rapidly increasing in favor, and has almost entirely superseded the use of calomel or blue mass. No laxative drug is more harmless than Mandrake, and none more effectual in its action. It never produces salivation, whether used in large or small doses. Large doses of calomel, by acting as a purgative, may pass off without doing any mischief, but it is well known that small doses will salivate. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS completely relax the secretions and relieve the gall bladder. No matter how costive and how bilious the person may be, the machinery of the digestive organs is immediately regulated and brought to a healthy activity. Persons troubled with sick headache, a very common and distressing complaint, can be promptly and effectually cured by one dose of these pills. No person should leave home, even for a few days, without taking these pills along. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists everywhere.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, July 25, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 2:30 P. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 8:30 and 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

POLITICAL.

NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting of above association will be held at their head-quarters, corner Broadway and 70th st., on THURSDAY EVENING, July 23, 1874, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of taking action on the proposed amendment to the constitution.

CHARLES F. BRUDER, President.

WM. H. WARRING, Secretary.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer Granada, arriving at San Francisco on the 10th inst., brought newspaper files from China of the 16th and Japan of the 23d of June. From the Hong Kong *Press* the following summary of China news is made:

No appointment has yet been made to the China command vacated some time ago by Major Gen. Whitfield.

We omitted to note yesterday that the Government *Gazette* of Saturday announces that Mr. Alex. Falconer has been appointed Second Master of the Government schools, vice Mr. Wilcocks, resigned; and that Mr. Gair, formerly Inspector of Police, has been appointed to the post of Third Master.

Mr. Andrew Cassels has resigned the Chairmanship and his seat at the Board of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in consequence of having been appointed a member of the India Council.

The *Financier* says that an entirely new borrower is about to appear in the London money market. We understand that proposals are about to be launched for a loan for the Peking Government—in other words, for the Empire of China. Japan has already set the example of borrowing in the London market, and now we are about to become acquainted with the bonds of China.

From the Japan *Mail* the following summary of Japan news is compiled:

Only a small proportion of the returned students have secured what they consider proper positions in the Government Civil Service. The larger number are waiting in Tokio or elsewhere for an opportunity to go abroad again. A few are in mercantile positions. We believe the hope of those who wait to go abroad at Government expense is vain. The Education Department has not abandoned its policy of educating students abroad. It has only reformed it. According to the new regulations issued a year or more ago, the Mom Bu Sho will send abroad annually an average of seventy picked students, who will study from four to six years in Europe or America. These students shall have had from three to six years' drill under foreign instructors in Japan. The Government could not, in justice to other students, again send abroad those who have once been; for, in the colleges of Tokio, they have now over 200 well-drilled students, who have already finished three years, and at least 100 who have completed four full years of unintermitted study under foreign instructions.

Dr. Schoenberger, a few days since engaged by the Japanese Government to proceed to Formosa as a physician, was, this afternoon, a few minutes before the departure of the steamer for Nagasaki, arrested on a warrant issued by Mr. Zappe, the German Consul. Whether the above-mentioned engagement or any other motive has been the cause for the arrest, we have not been able to ascertain.

United States Consul Henderson, at Amoy, issued a circular to Americans, closing as follows:

"I, the undersigned Consul, charged with the care of American interests and the execution of the laws of the United States and treaty obligations with China in the island of Formosa, hereby notify and command all citizens of the United States to at once withdraw and hereafter abstain from all enterprises unfriendly to the Chinese Government, and to avoid all acts which are inconsistent with the said laws and treaty obligations.

Any citizen of the United States who shall refuse to comply with, or offend against the provisions of this notification, shall forfeit the protection of the American Government."

The negotiations for the admission of foreigners into the interior have advanced considerably during the past month, and there is reason to hope that arrangements to this effect will be shortly arrived at, with the representatives of the treaty powers, upon a satisfactory basis.

An entertainment was given on the 3d inst. by Mr. Hatakeyama, Chief Director of the Kai-sei-gakko, or Imperial College, to the foreigners connected with the Educational Department.

The quantity of tea shipped hitherto this season, and now awaiting shipment, largely exceeds the production of any former season to the same date. The promise of the crop, both in regard to quantity and quality, is reported to be excellent.

A suit has been instituted against the Pacific Mail Company by the Japanese Government to recover the sum of $10,250, through the failure of their steamer New-York to complete its charter to proceed to Formosa. The New-York, it may be remembered, was prohibited from sailing by orders from the United States representative, Mr. Bingham.

We have to record a melancholy and fatal accident which occurred at mid-day June 12, to Mr. Albert De Groote, the eldest son of the Belgian Minister, who resides at the Legation, on the bluff. It appears that the unfortunate young gentleman was in his bedroom, going to change his attire, and for that purpose proceeded to open a drawer containing a loaded revolver. By some unlucky mischance the act of opening the drawer caused the hammer of the revolver to discharge the weapon, the muzzle of which was pointed toward Mr. De Groote, who received the bullet in his heart. He appears to have fallen back and expired instantly.

It is reported that some Japanese war-steamers are now stationed upon the otter hunting grounds surrounding Yesso, and that several of the foreign vessels engaged in hunting them have been warned to abstain from the pursuit. Several have already returned to Hakodate, we understand.

The following account of the average amount of bank notes in circulation in Hong Kong during the month ending May 31, 1874, is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:

Oriental Bank Corporation	$512,972
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	697,723
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	517,585
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	1,466,679
Total	$3,194,959

We hear that on June 10, his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Surveyor General, some other local officials, and two or three members of the Council, went round the island and visited the light-houses in course of erection at Green Island and Cape d'Aguilar. Both these structures are now some seven or eight feet above ground. They are being built of massive granite, and give promise of being fine and durable structures. The one on Green Island will be twenty feet high, and that on Cape d'Aguilar twenty-five feet. It is stated that after tiffin some speeches were made, and that a member of the Council expressed his opinion that the trade of Hong Kong had never been in a more satisfactory state than at the present day.

The remanded case, in which an old man named Wong-a-look was charged with attempting to cut the head off a boy named Wong-a-fong with a pair of shears, inflicting several severe gashes about the neck, came on again. Complainant said he was a school-boy. His father was a doctor and a vender of lemonade in Hollywood road. The defendant was his father's uncle. On the 29th ultimo, at 1 P. M., he was in his father's house when the defendant came in. He asked him if he had come to take a meal, and he answered in the affirmative. The defendant then seized him and said, "Now I am going to kill you!" He saw the defendant produce a pair of shears from his sleeve, and he slipped them across his throat, cutting the left side of his neck and left ear in three places, and also his left shoulder. He got his finger cut through putting his hand up to protect himself. The defendant had been in the habit of coming up to his father for money, but he could not say why the defendant attacked him. He never had any quarrel with him. The defendant was not out of his mind. The defendant was sent to the Court of Criminal Sessions.

Shanghai.—We hear that nearly 100 bales of new silk have arrived on the 2d inst. and to-day, including some thirty bales belonging to the "Gold Lion" chop man. Quality is better than last year, but the size generally fuller. Whether there will be an improvement in the all important matter of reeling and sorting, remains to be seen, first arrivals being always of low class, and more or less hastily prepared. Prices in the country are higher than the silk-men here think safe, and it is thought not more than about 250 bales will be sent down in time for next mail.

Inspector Grimes, of the Hong Kong Police force, arrived per steam-ship Deucalion on the 6th instant, to demand the rendition of Walter Jackson, the man recently taken out of the steam-ship Nankin, on the charge of piracy. At the time the Inspector left Hong Kong it was not known that the prisoner had claimed the protection of the United States Consul, and had consequently been handed over to Mr. Seward, the United States Consul General, under whose control he now remains. Inspector Grimes not having the requisite papers to enable him to deal with these altered circumstances, the matter will have to stand over until their receipt from Hong Kong. They have, we understand, been telegraphed for.

Mr. Cyrus Field, the great telegraphist and inventor, arrived here, per French mail steamer Iraouaddy, on the 5th instant. The object of the learned gentleman's visit is not yet known.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A Liverpool correspondent of London *Standard* writes under a recent date to that paper as follows: "As a Canadian I have read with great interest your late articles on the relations of our country to that of the neighboring republic, and also Mr. Haliburton's letter in to-day's issue of your paper. You will, perhaps, allow me, from an upper-province point of view, to say a few words upon the questions Mr. Haliburton has reviewed from that of a maritime-province man. I join heartily in the hope that your remarks are based upon 'incorrect information,' but from long, almost life-long, residence in the province from whence spring the leaders of the present dominant party at Ottawa, I fear that not only your information but your inferences are true.

Let any of your readers versed in Canadian affairs look backward for ten years, and then say whether the past conduct of many connected with the Brown-Mackenzie, or Grit, party, has been such as to make it improbable that they are, in your words, 'less careful of their own party than of imperial interests.' What was their course during the confederation movement? What when fulsome praises were launched on Mr. Andrew Johnson for *not* preventing the Fenian raids? Mr. Brown and other of his friends have never explained why they remained in 'masterly inactivity,' if they refrained from opposing confederation? Ontario said, and by large majorities, because they dare not.

Mr. Haliburton's remarks upon the canals show a deep knowledge of the true state of feeling and trade in America, and are too evidently true to need comment; but on the questions of why the administration of Sir John Macdonald were defeated, and their 'reckless' undertaking to build an inter-oceanic railway, most Canadians differ with him, chiefly because they view those matters from a different stand-point.

True the 'Pacific Railway scandal' was the lever which in the hands of his enemies hurled Sir John from his long tenure of power, during which he had administered the affairs of the country with great success, but the fulcrum was a deep sense of injury and intense loyalty to the Empire which exists in the Canadian people.

The sense of injury was caused by the constant—almost malicious, we thought—sacrifice of Canadian to Yankee interests by the Gladstone Cabinet, coupled with their laudation by the Washington Government, while Canada suffered from the negligence, to use a mild phrase, of that Government. Finally, the Washington treaty was looked upon as a sacrifice of Canada to the groundless fear of a war with the United States. It is not now needful to discuss the treaty, but it is enough to state that it was distasteful to the Canadians, and was only ratified by the Ottawa Parliament through the personal influence of Sir John, and the general feeling that we must sacrifice something to preserve our connection with the Empire. Sir John Macdonald was Canada's representative at Washington, and, though his hands were tied by instructions from Downing street, he was blamed by Canadians as being a consenting party to the treaty. Still his own honor as her Majesty's envoy bound him to support the treaty. Sir John became unpopular on this ground; then feelings of loyalty led us to copy England rather than America, and as the 'Pacific scandal' was viewed as a thin end of a political wedge like those used in Congress, his course for a time was run, and Mr. Mackenzie entered office.

No good can now come of speaking of that 'scandal,' of which much more was made than there was any need for, but all Canadians do not look on it in the same light, or agree with opening private letters to accomplish political ends—the course taken by the Mackenzie party.

Mr. Haliburton thinks the railway a 'reckless' scheme, to which I would answer that Ontario does not, and Ontario must pay most of the bill, for a communication through our own territory we must and will have by some means.

Let all our good English friends understand that Canada is as loyal, as prepared to sacrifice and suffer in the imperial cause, as London; but if England wants to keep us, her Ministers must take vastly different courses to those followed by the late Government, and give some consideration to our ways and our wants, otherwise I would not answer for the consequences. Those consequences will never be annexation, and the Canadian Minister who proposes it will have a greater fall than Sir John Macdonald."

NORTHERN MEXICO.

A letter from the City of Mexico, June 26, to the San Francisco *Alta* refers to the differences between the President and the Congress of Mexico, and says: "A much more serious point is the claim which the United States Government is making out against Mexico, and against which the Mexicans will have but some trifling offsets, since Sir Edward Thornton decided that the Mexicans had no right to claim anything for Indian depredations. It appears that Mr. Foster has submitted to the President an offer of purchase of certain Northern States, not only in settlement of all the American claims, but also in consideration of a respectable sum to get Mexico out of its financial embarrassment. Though such an arrangement would be very desirable for both parties, neither Lerdo nor Congress will dare to entertain any bargaining for Mexican territory. In the eyes of all Mexico their soil is sacred, their citizens are the descendants of heroes, to whom they build altars, and it would be sacrilege to part with one or the other. If the United States want Mexican territory, they can only get it by force of arms, and the struggle would be very different from that of 1847."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, July 21, A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of William Blakie, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 24.7 by 75, on the east side of First avenue, 25 feet north of Forty-first street, to Walter L. Cutting, Executor and plaintiff, for $2,500 over mortgage and interest, amounting to $7,575; total, $10,075.

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of William Sinclair, Referee, sold the three-story brick house and lot, 16.8 by 74, on the north side of Charles street, 34.2½ feet east of Fourth street, to Edward Kearney for $6,600 over mortgage and interest of $5,220; total, $11,820. Also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, the three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 20 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-ninth street, 346 feet west of First avenue, to Crosby & Kilpatrick, (plaintiffs,) for $7,000 over mortgage and interest of $10,700; total, $17,700.

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick house and lot, 21.6 by 63.4, on the north side of Twentieth street, 53.6 feet west of Sixth avenue, to Samuel Moore, for $15,900.

Lespinasse & Friedman readjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the north side of Forty-sixth street, 175 feet west of Lexington avenue, to Tuesday, August 4.

Joseph McGuire adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, 356.3 feet east of Seventh avenue, to July 28.

Messrs. Lamson & Son, of No. 6 Pine street, report having sold at private contract the four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling known as No. 116 East Nineteenth street, being in size 25 by 60, with lot 92 feet deep, for $30,000 cash.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By William Kennelly, Executor's sale of the estate of the late Thomas Kivlen, consisting of the premises known as No. 26 New-Bowery, north side, 68.6 feet east of Chambers street, and the premises No. 26 Chestnut street, east side, 23.3 feet south of Madison street, and the two lots on the west side of Seventh avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, each 25 by 75 feet.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of four houses and lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh street, 150 feet east of Eleventh avenue; 100 by 100.11 feet.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of A. T. Gillander, Esq., Referee, of two houses and lots, each 18 by 110.11 feet, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third street, 424 feet west of First avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, JULY 21.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick tenement-house and lot, 24.7x75, on the e. s. of 1st av., 25 ft. n. of 41st st	$10,075
1 three-story brick house and lot, 16.8x74, on n. s. of Charles st., 34.2½ ft. e. of 4th st	11,820
1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 20x102.2, on s. s. of 79th st., 346 ft. w. of 1st av	17,700

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 four-story brick house and lot, 21.6x63.4, on n. s. of 20th st., 53.6 ft. w. of 6th av	$15,900

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 20.

Cherry st., s. s., 16.9 ft. e. of Oliver st., 33.5x42	$10,000
Same property	4,400
Henry st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of Market st., 25x100	12,000
Pontiac st., s. s., lot No. 292, map Wilton &c., 50x175	2,500
Spring st., No. 39, n.s., 50.6 ft. e. of Mulberry st., 25.3x119.3; Hester st., No. 213, n. s., 75 ft. w. of Baxter st., 25x100; Mulberry st., No. 236, e. s., 232 ft. s. of Prince st., 25x100; Elizabeth st., No. 179, w. s., 153 ft. n. of Spring st., 25x94; Marion st., No. 47, e. s., 170 ft. n. of Spring st., 25x100; Mott st., No. 220, e. s., 159 ft. n. of Spring st., 25x94; Mott st., No. 199, w. s., 137 ft. s. of Spring st., 25x100; Mulberry st., No. 232, e. s., 257 ft. s. of Prince st., 25x100; Mott st., No. 232, e. s., 151 ft. s. of Prince st., 25x94; Crosby st., No. 97, e. s., 114 ft. s. of Prince st., 25x132.5	165,000
Willett st., e. s., No. 88, 174 ft. n. of Rivington st., 25x100	18,000
48th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5	18,000
51st st., n. s., 218.9 ft. e. of 2d av., 18.9x100.5	16,000
57th st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th av., 100x100.5	46,000
74th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x143.3; 74th st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x140.9	30,000
Madison av., e. s., 78.8 ft. s. of 75th st., 25x100	23,000
Madison av., e. s., 82.1 ft. s. of 84th st., 20x78.7	35,000
Ridge st., n. e. corner of 206th st. centre line, 180.1x137.5x180x130, (24th ward)	5,415
Ridge av., e. s. centre line, 180.1 ft. n. of centre line 206th st., 172.8x about 137.5x240x137.5, 24th Ward	6,491
Robbins av., s. e. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Pontiac st., 150x100.5, East Morrisania	4,500
4th av., e. s., 74 ft. s. of 74th st., 28.2x90	10,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Centre st., Nos. 176 and 178, 10 years, per year. $5,600

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—SMALL BROWN-stone houses on 123d st., near 5th av., Nos. 9 and 11. Inquire of J. M. FIELDER, No. 102 East 111th st.; terms to suit.

BROADWAY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER HOUSton st., plot 50 by 100—To lease for twenty-one years, with renewals. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.

Ladies shown every courtesy.

Maps and free tickets at

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S, REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, N. J.—FOR SALE TO close up an estate, a country house and forty acres, near Brown's Dock; boating and fishing; two and a half hours from New-York. Apply to A. W. SPIES, No. 48 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York; house 42x60; nine bed-rooms, bath-rooms, large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete; new French range; grounds 225x257, highly improved; large, new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls,) cow-house, hennery, and tool-house; located on the highest ground in the village. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage; ten-minutes' walk from depot; trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight; terms of payment liberal. Apply to
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—INVESTIGATION WILL SHOW AN extraordinary bargain is offered in pleasant and very convenient village of Fairview, N. J.; fine frame house; plot 112x50; seven rooms, water, cellar, &c.; cost to build four years ago $4,000; twenty-five minutes by Chambers and Twenty-third Street Ferries, near depot; owner forced to sell; price $2,500. Apply at No. 238 West 44th st., near Broadway, before 11 and after 6.

ON THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD, a farm of seventy-five acres, twenty miles east from Syracuse, one mile from the depot; has three acres sandhill, thirty acres cleared, containing twenty-one acres fine promising grass; the balance rich and easy soil to clear; new residence; the rest all right; price $4,000; terms, $3,000 in cash and no exchange taken. Inquire 38 East 12th st., Maison Parisienne, Room 18.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, Auctioneers, NO. 3 PINE ST., WILL SELL AT AUCTION,

By order Executors of JOHN A. WILSON, Deceased, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 29,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, ON THE PREMISES, ON ARRIVAL OF SPECIAL TRAIN FROM NEW-YORK,

800 VERY VALUABLE LOTS IN

ELIZABETH, N. J.

THIS SPLENDID PROPERTY is laid out with great care; avenues are paved, curbed, and guttered; all assessments paid; surrounding improvements the best.

THE LOTS front on the NEWARK BOULEVARD every lot available for immediate use; eighty-five trains to New-York daily. Luncheon before the sale.

70 PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON MORTGAGE FOR THREE YEARS.

Trains leave foot of Cortlandt st. at 11 o'clock, making stoppage at Newark.

For maps, railroad passes, apply to

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 92 LEXINGTON av.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO. will sell at public auction on FRIDAY, July 31, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATORS, The three-story BRICK HOUSE and LOT, No. 92 Lexington av., between 26th and 27th sts.; lot 19.9x78 feet; house 19.9x about 40 feet, containing all the modern improvements.
Terms liberal and title indisputable.
Maps and further particulars at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—BY ORDER OF THE executors of the estate of Mrs. Eliza Ann Schmidt, deceased, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, the three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 63 Clinton place, adjoining the Brevoort House; lot is on lease from the Sailors' Snug Harbor; ground rent $200 per annum, renewable every twenty-one years; lot 25x93.11; house 25x58, with a two-story extension about thirty feet; has all the modern improvements, and contains twenty-two rooms. The sale will be absolute, and perfect title given by executors. For maps and particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 35 Pine st.; to LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, Esq., No. 63 Broad st., or to OSCAR SMEDBERG, Esq., No. 43 Wall st.

ADJOURNED SALE.

The sale of the Manufacturing Property at Belvidere, N. J., which was advertised for June 12, stands adjourned to Aug. 6. For particulars, apply to
The Belvidere Manufacturing Company, Belvidere, N. J.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SARATOGA.—TO LEASE, FULLY FURNISHED, ON North Broadway, overlooking the village, hotels, &c.; a convenient residence of over twenty rooms; all modern improvements; stable, fine grounds beautifully laid out, and abundantly shaded; this place is eminently suitable for a boarding-house or family hotel. Further particulars and permits from
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone house on West 23d st., elegantly and completely furnished, to let. For permits, apply to WILLIAM S. GAVEY, No. 34 Bleecker st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Montclair, N. J. Call from 10 to 12 o'clock, or address E. C. PREISS, No. 5½ Pine st.

DRY GOODS.

GRANDE MAISON DE BLANC,

NO. 6 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES,

PARIS.

Manufacturers of

TABLE AND HOUSE LINEN,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
LADIES' OUTFITS,
GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS,
COSTUMES.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., No. 110 Washington street, Boston, PUBLISH THIS DAY

PHILLIPS ON MECHANICS' LIENS.

A TREATISE ON REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

By SAMUEL L. PHILLIPS. 8vo. Sheep. $7 50.

STORY ON AGENCY.

EIGHTH EDITION. Revised, with additions, by N. ST. JOHN GREEN. 8vo. Sheep. $7 50.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, including Waters, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos and Organs to let until the rent money pays the price of the Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

$200 FOR A HANDSOME CARVED SERpentine rosewood seven octave piano; overstrung, full iron frame; sweet and powerful tone, at No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

CITY OF ALTOONA 7 PER CENT.
"PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT" BONDS.
$150,000 only, authorized. Redeemable after July 1, 1883, and payable July 1, 1903. Free of all taxes. The new Constitution of Pennsylvania requires all cities issuing bonds to establish a Sinking Fund for their retirement. The Act authorizing this loan specially provides that all the property within the city shall be liable for the payment of both principal and interest. A liberal commission allowed. For sale by LLOYD & HUTCHINSON, No. 48 Exchange place.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector st., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1874.
THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE CONsolidated first mortgage bonds of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund, have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee, for redemption July 1, 1874, viz.:

Nos. 5,118	5,960	4,277	3,572	4,379
6,505	5,967	5,047	3,334	
4,446	3,697	6,326	5,675	
3,700	6,668	4,896	6,410	
3,669	4,358	3,520	6,167	
5,771	4,956	4,225	3,719	
5,489	5,387	3,112	5,714	
4,809	4,705	5,129	5,540	
6,085	3,801	3,790	5,926	

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption, must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York, within six months from date. EDWARD KING, President.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Committee announce that, in compliance with their call of June 4, four-fifths of the entire issue of bonds have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this City; and as they wish to afford ample opportunity to every bondholder, notice is hereby given that the time for signing the agreement and depositing the bonds is extended to the 15th of August next, when those who have not availed themselves of this extension will be considered as having no claim to participate in the agreement. Copies of the same and necessary information will be furnished on application by any of the undersigned.
New-York, July 16, 1874.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Norwich, Conn.,
GEO. P. BISSELL, Hartford, Conn.,
JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, No. 26 Pine st., New-York,
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
Committee of Eight Per Cent. Bondholders.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

TO SPECULATORS IN STOCKS.
TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers No. 2 Wall st., New-York, are the right parties to deal with.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1.
W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY HAVE declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share, payable at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 1 next. The transfer-books will close at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 21st inst., and reopen on Monday, Aug. 3.
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.
The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.
By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 14, 1874.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS this day been declared by this company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.
Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall st.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on 21st inst., and reopened on MONDAY, Aug. 3.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 149 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.
ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY STOCKHOLDERS.—A final dividend will be paid on Mississippi and Missouri railroad assented stock, on presentation and surrender of the Union Trust Company Certificates for same, at office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st.
JOHN ELLIOTT, B. WILSON, G. W. STANTON, JR., Committee.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.

ARE YOU INSURED?
Office of the RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 Chatham square, junction Mott and Worth sts.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1874.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors has declared the regular Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1874.
Transfer-books closed from July 24 to Aug. 1, 1874.
JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1874.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 20 to Aug. 1, 1874.
J. DU BOIS, Secretary.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1874.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared; also an extra dividend of FIVE Per Cent., both payable on demand.
WILLIAM M. St. JOHN, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the BRUNSWICK AND ALBANY RAILROAD, are notified that the Dividend due to Bondholders not joining in the purchase of the road, will be paid after Aug. 1, and they are requested forthwith to communicate with J. DE NEUFVILLE, No. 18 Exchange place, New-York City.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of August.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN, No. 201 MONTAGUE ST., AND NO. 60 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO RAILROAD COMPANY, SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 20, 1874.
THE COUPONS OF THE SYRACUSE AND CHENANGO VALLEY RAILROAD Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date at the First National Bank, New-York.
HIRAM EATON, Treasurer.

RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:
On sums of 500 Dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and
On sums exceeding 500 Dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 20th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.
WM. H. MACY, President.
JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.
New-York, July 9, 1874.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,
corner Park place and Greenwich st.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums entitled thereto on and after July 20. Money deposited on or before that date will draw interest from July 1. S. BROADWELL, President.
DAVID E. SWAN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Interest dividend—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

RECEIVER'S SALE—BY DIRECTION OF G. T. ROSE, Receiver of the Madder Color Company, of New-York, will be sold at auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on the 28th day of July, 1874, at 12 o'clock, by ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, auctioneers, the following-described property, to wit:
Patent No. 120,393, granted to Madder Color Company of New-York for seventeen years, from Oct. 31, 1871. Assignment recorded Liber Q, page 268, of Transfer of Patents, Sept. 29, 1871. Patent for improvement in dyeing and printing madder colors.
Patent No. 120,392, granted to Madder Color Company of New-York for seventeen years, from Oct. 31, 1871. Assignment recorded Liber Q, page 267, of Transfer of Patents, Sept. 29, 1871. Patent for improvement in compositions of madder for dyeing.
Patent No. 110,277, granted to Edward S. Renwick as Trustee, for seventeen years, from Dec. 20, 1870. Assignment of Renwick to company recorded T. 13, page 211, of Transfer of Patents, Jan. 9, 1871. Patent for improvement in the manufacture of colors and their application to fabrics.
Patent No. 99,105. Assignment to company Dec. 14, 1870, and certificates of ratification of said assignments to said company of said letters patent. Recorded Dec. 20, 1870, in Liber Q 13, page 221, of Transfer of Patents. Patent for a new and useful invention of an improved method of fixing pigments to fibrous and textile materials, and was issued Jan. 25, 1870.—New-York, 13th July, 1874. G. THEO. ROSE,
Receiver Madder Color Company of New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, General Sales-room No. 37 Nassau st.; Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PRINTING PRESSES, type, cases, stands, racks, &c., lithographic presses, lithographic stones, book-bindery tools, &c.
On WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1874, at 10:30 o'clock, at store of William W. Rose and Albert Wilkinson, No. 57 Cedar st. By order of
C. T. BAINBRIDGE, Assignee.

AUCTION SALE.
The Fire Department will sell at public auction, July 25, 1874, noon, at repair-yard, Nos. 19 and 21 Elizabeth st., one steam fire engine, hose, jumper, &c.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 25,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, lease and fixtures of the well-known coal-yard of A. Turnbull & Co., No. 235 West 19th st. Particulars at No. 35 Pine st.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK, No. 4,031, for TEN SHARES of the NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD, issued to George Dowd. A suitable reward will be given for its return to D. M. WILCOX, No. 591 Broadway, New-York, or to GEORGE DOWD, Madison, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES—
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

A LADY FULLY QUALIFIED TO KEEP books, or take charge in managing an institution, or trustworthy business, would like to obtain a position accordingly; can give the best of references. Address C., No. 381 Broadway, corner White st.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, No. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants, for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, Scotch girl who is a clean, orderly chamber-maid, also an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A North German girl; highly recommended as chamber-maid and nurse. Apply at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

COOKING, WASHING AND IRONING, OR General House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; a respectful, intelligent, and economical servant; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASH, AND IRON.—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By sisters; both are thoroughly competent; cook makes good bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chambermaid is neat and orderly and a good waitress; they will do the work of a family between them; either City or country; best recommendations. Call at Carpenters, No. 138 W. 11th st., cor. 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO VERY capable Norwegian girls, situations together in a family; one is a good plain cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do the work between them; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Swedish girl; is a first class plain cook, washer, and ironer; is neat and tidy and has a good disposition; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY AN EXCELlent, good German servant girl, for City or country; has good references, and can do general house-work well. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A STRONG AND INDUSTRIOUS WOman; a good cook; understands French and American; can bone and lard; makes ice-creams, jellies, cakes, and is a first-class baker; would go in the country. Call or address at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th st., French Bureau.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY RELIABLE COLORED woman, willing and obliging, as cook washer, and ironer, or general house-work; no objections to the country, and will go for small wages, as she has a child about three years of age with her. Call at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of kitchen; first-class City references; left her last place in consequence of the family going to Europe. Call at No. 302 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands French and English cooking in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to the country; good references given. Call for two days at No. 213 East 25th st., in the candy store.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY COLORED woman, as cook, general house-work, or waitress; no objection to the country; is just from Norfolk, Va. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av., second floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; no objection to go a short distance in the country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 118 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; EXPERIENCED and thoroughly familiar with all kinds of cooking; City or country. Address A. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; will do some light washing; with excellent City references; City preferred. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; best City reference. Call at 344 West 26th st., basement.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS cook. Address B. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; City or country; best references; Call for two days at No. 193 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman; is a good cook, thorough washer and ironer, and does general house-work well; has a daughter twelve years of age, strong, willing and active; City or country; good references; wages no object. Inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, AMERICAN Protestant girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; can be well recommended. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY TIDY JEWESS, with good reference, in a Jewish family in City or country; is obliging and willing to make herself useful; can do plain house-work or chamber-work, or nurse. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and Ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG woman; is a very excellent washer, ironer, and cook, and is strong and willing for City or country place; has good references. To be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS house-keeper; wages not so much an object as a good home; is a neat sewer. Address for three days Miss Nelson, No. 181 Eagle st., Greenpoint, Long Island, N. Y.

HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG YOUNG WOMAN, capable of doing all kinds of house-work; is a good plain cook and excellent laundress; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY WELL RECOMmended German girl; likes general house-work; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman of thirty; understands French fluting, plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; or chamber-maid and laundress, or fine washing; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH woman in the country; can cut and fit, and is neat and orderly; speaks German and English. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTant young girl, who is fond and kind to children; has not lived out in this country; no objection to do house-work in a small family at moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE charge of children; is a good plain sewer; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 18 East 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MARRIED German woman as wet nurse; baby two months old; good reference. Call at No. 323 East 31st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN, PROTESTANT NURSE and seamstress, with good references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French office.

MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAID AND SEAMstress; Protestant; will either go to country or stay in City; best references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM, COMPETENT LADIES nurse, No. 110 East 4th st.

SUMMER AND BOARDING-HOUSES, HOtels, and private families promptly supplied With reliable help of every description, At CARPENTER'S, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress; can cut, fit, and operate on several machines; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with children or act as lady's maid; is neat and tidy; has best City references; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, by the day, week, or month; understands dress-making thoroughly; Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and all kinds of family sewing; has good City reference. Address M. P., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WANTS TO GO OUT washing and ironing by the day, or will take washing to her own house. Call for two days at No. 219 West 21st st., Room No. 5.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; best City reference from present employer; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, Scotch, as waitress or chamber-maid; can be well recommended. Call or address for two days at Mrs. Carr's, No. 247 10th av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WET NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, SCOTCH PROTESTant woman, in a private family. Apply for two days at No. 204 6th st., near Bowery, Mrs. Hansen's.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN, WAITER, &c.—COOK.—BY AN English Protestant man and wife, no children; man can care and drive horses, wait at table, make salads and cream, carve, &c.; wife is first-class poultry, meat, and pastry cook; also make jellies, soups, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Protestant man; has seven and a half years' best City references. Call or address J. G., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN AS coachman, or coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; best testimonials. Call or address Coachman, 22 East 18th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GROOM, GARDENER, &c.—By a respectable Swedish Protestant man, aged thirty-two years; is a thorough groom and careful driver; understands all branches of vegetable gardening; is willing and obliging; will also make himself useful about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A Scotch Protestant man, aged thirty-two, who can care and drive a horse, mow lawns, and understands gardening, both flower and vegetable; is willing to make himself generally useful about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBtain a situation for his coachman; Englishman, married; a good careful driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses; first-class references. Address W. Jackson, Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; City or country; excellent references. Call or address for two days No. 47 East 25th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN—GROOM.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE, industrious, and strictly sober; will be generally useful; is a thorough groom; moderate wages; best of references as to character. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; no incumbrance; is a good florist, understands greenhouse and graperies; also, the laying out of new places; has the best of testimonials. Address J. H., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ENGLISH; understands greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, care of horses, &c.; strictly temperate; good reference. Address R. Croushey, No. 1,799 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A STEADY, SOBER MAN, WHO understands his business in all its branches; not afraid of wood; good references. Address E. O'N., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the care of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, and out-door gardening; can come well recommended. Address Gardener, Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, WASHER AND Ironer.—By a respectable couple, aged twenty-five years, no children; man can care and drive horses, care cattle, milk, do gardening, repair roads and walks, mow lawns, &c.; wife is a good cook and an excellent laundress; can also sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and do all parts of house-work; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A DANISH PROTESTant single man, aged thirty-eight years, who can act as watchman, nurse a sick, invalid person, care and drive horse, or as general in-door servant; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman, who speaks English; is a first-class waiter or valet; no objection to the country; is but a short time in this country; comes from Paris; gives first-class City reference from his last place. Address E. D., No. 465 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A CHINAMAN AS WAITER IN A private house or a Summer house for Winter and Summer; would take charge of the dining-room and silver; willing to make himself generally useful. Call at No. 112 West 15th st., from 10 to 6 o'clock.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BELGIAN WAITER; is a real waiter de hotel; best City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD WARREN WESTON, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace Gray, Esq., No. 64 South st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of January, 1874.
HORACE GRAY, GEORGE CABOT WARD, B. FRANK SMITH, Executors of Richard Warren Weston.
MARTIN & SMITH, Proctors for Executors, No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
ja21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
ANNA P. CHURCHILL, E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL, HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.
LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.
mh25-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.
RICHARD B. PARKER, FREDERICK J. PARKER, CHARLES E. PARKER,
my6-law6mW* Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS F. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1874.
SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix.
HART B. BRUNDRETT, THOMAS JONES, Executors.
mh25-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
EDWARD ANTHONY, THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, Executors.
m20-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874.
GEORGE ACKERMAN, Executor.
f18-law6mW

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.
ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
jy22-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874. EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.
ap8-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.
ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.
ap22-law6mW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDGAR T. FANNING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second and third and final general meetings of the creditors of said Bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 3d day of August, 1874, at 2 P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, pursuant to an order made by said Register, for the purposes named in the 27th and 28th sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867. And further, that I have filed my final accounts as Assignee of the estate and effects of said Bankrupt with said Register, and that on the said 3d day of August next I shall apply to said court for the settlement of my said accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated New-York, July 22, 1874.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH S. WOOLF, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Joseph S. Woolf, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the thirtieth day of July, 1874, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the sixth day of July, 1874.
jy8-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 4,826.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES FALK and L. M. PHILLIPS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy, before Edgar Ketchum, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Moses Folk and L. M. Phillips, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1874.
MICHAEL BONDY, Assignee,
jy22-law3wW* No. 143 Water street, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS. Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 8 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
China, Saturday, Aug. 8	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 29
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, 22d July, 1874.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

THE STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 3 P. M., for Glasgow and Belfast. Passengers will please be on board at 2 P. M.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 5

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Macedonia, Sat.....July 25	Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8
India, Wednesday..July 29	Italia, Wed'day...Aug. 12
Victoria, Saturday..Aug. 1	Elysia, Saturday...Aug. 15
Australia, Wed'day.Aug. 5	Caledonia, Wed'day.Aug. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt.....July 25, 1 P. M. | Italy..........Aug. 8, 1 P. M.
The Queen..Aug. 1, 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FRANCE, THOMPSON..........Friday, July 24, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELIARD..........Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday...Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 18, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, July 28.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Aug. 11.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship KRONPRINZ, F. W., Capt. O. BRINBRUCH, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship ODER, Capt. KR. OTERENDORP, on SATURDAY, July 25.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$100 and $120
Second cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN..........July 18
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 5

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency
Steerage..........$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. C. C. LIMA, July 25, at 12 noon. Freight and way passengers only.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

ALASKA..........July 25
COLORADO..........Aug. 8

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama...July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama...July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama...July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent,
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....July 13	COLINA..........July 25
CYBELE.....July 18	SWITZERLAND.....Aug. 18

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND.....July 13	SWITZERLAND.....July 25
NEDERLAND.....Aug. 6	COLINA..........Aug. 18

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin..........$90 | Second cabin..........$60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, July 22.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, July 25.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CLARIBEL..........
ATLAS..........Aug. 7

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ANDES..........July 31
ETNA..........Aug. 18

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........July 23
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........July 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau).....Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 8

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 28.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND. —SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.
R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.
W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND AFTERNOON EXCURSION!!!

TO NEW-HAVEN
AND RETURN BY MOONLIGHT.

☞ SATURDAY AFTERNOON NEXT ☜

July 25. July 25. July 25.

The magnificent steamer
WILLIAM COOK! WILLIAM COOK!
(Capt. Geo. A. Gage,) with
GILMORE'S FAMOUS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
Will make an excursion to New-Haven,
LEAVING

Pier of the Stonington Line (foot of Jay st.) at 1 o'clock P. M.
Fulton Ferry, East River, at 1:15 P. M.
Foot 23d st., East River, at 1:30 P. M.
Remaining at New-Haven two hours.

Will leave the "City of Elms" in time to reach New-York about 11 P. M.

☞ The magnificent FULL MOON and other glories of the skies insure a delightful return sail on the Sound.

TICKETS, for the round trip, only ONE DOLLAR, now on sale at Dodd's Express Office, No. 944 Broadway; Earle's Hotel, and Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me.; St. Andrews, Fredericktown, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Picton, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first-class in every respect, the climate of the region to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating, and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent,
End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

EXCURSION DAILY, TO BATH PARK, Bath, L. I., the finest place of the kind in this country for quiet, respectable people. Steamer THOMAS KILEY will leave the Battery, foot of Whitehall st., as follows: 8:15 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1:30 and 5 P. M.; leave Bath, 7:30 and 11:30 o'clock A. M.; 3 and 7 P. M. Fare, 25c. each way. Splendid bathing and first-class restaurant.
ARCHIBALD YOUNG, Proprietor.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

D. P. PETERS IS NO LONGER MANAGER, OR IN in any manner connected with or employed at the Hotel Fenimore, and all persons are notified that he has no authority to contract any debts or do any act for said hotel.
JAMES BUNYAN,
Proprietor Hotel Fenimore.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

THE PARRY HOUSE.

at HIGHLAND FALLS, on the bank of the Hudson, one and a half miles from West Point, is now open. Terms, $12 to $18 per week. Address
WILLETT PARRY, Highland Falls, N. Y.

BELMONT HALL,

New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Fronts the bay near landing; thirty minutes from Whitehall st.; first-class appointments; moderate rates.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RE-sort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

GRAND HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IF A COMPANY OF TWENTY or thereabouts could be made up to stay a month or six weeks, I will take them for $8 per week apiece, and give them good accommodations. My house is one-half mile from the ocean, 2 miles from East Hampton, 2 miles from the Bay, and 17 from Montauk Point. Address WILLIAM C. HAND, Ammaganset, S. C., L. I.

BOARD AMONG THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, at Westkill, Greene County, N. Y.—A few persons can be accommodated at $1 per day; plenty of fresh vegetables, fruit, milk, &c. Address or apply at once to A. T. VAN VALKENBURGH, No. 218 Greenwich st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE HAD AT FORT Washington, in an elegant private residence, only eight minutes' walk north of the depot, and overlooking the Hudson River; three rooms now vacant; stabling for horses and carriages. A. ANDREWS.

PRIVATE BOARD ON THE HUDSON—LOcation, rooms, and table first-class; terms moderate. Apply to S. S. MANGAM, No. 39 Nassau st., Room No. 11½, or address Box No. 166 Fishkill Landing.

BOARD ON THE BERKSHIRE HILLS—One and a half mile from the celebrated Bash-Bish Falls. Address G. S. NOONEY, Copake Iron Works, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—FERNHILL, HALEDON, N. J.; one and a quarter hour from City, delightfully located; large house, excellent table; reference, by permission, to F. G. Smedley, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY
(SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent,
O. C. S. B. Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M, returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 21st...8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 21st....1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 22d..9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d.1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 23d..10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 23d...2:30 P. M.
Friday, 24th...11:00 A. M.	Friday, 24th.....3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 25th.12:30 P. M.	Saturday, 25th..4:30 P. M.
Sunday 26th....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 26th....3:30 P. M.

HELEN,

Between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35.) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 17th.....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 17th.....4:30 P. M.
Saturday, 18th..4:00 P. M.	Monday, 20th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 20th..12:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st...7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 21st....1:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 22d.8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 22d..2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 23d...9:00 A. M.
Thursday, 22d...3:00 P. M.	

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave evey half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE. —Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS

for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUGGISTS' OPPORTUNITY.

Elegant set of drug-store fixtures for sale cheap; terms easy; worth $3,000; easily moved. Inquire of H. E. FARNSWORTH, counselor at law, No. 133 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J.—AN OLD-ESTABlished grocery and feed business; owner has business West. Apply to GEORGE RUSLING, No. 190 Chambers st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, IN which will be found FLY-NETS, HORSE SHEETS, in linen and Summer woolen, foreign and domestic whips, English saddles and bridles, SADDLERY HARDWARE in full assortment, comprising bits, stirrups, spurs, &c., &c. Also, always a large assortment of HORSE BLANKETS and CARRIAGE ROBES, in all grades, including a full line of the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS. CLARK'S and other celebrated makers of PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

A.—WE CLOSE UP THE REPOSITORY AND move our business to our factory, No. 1,505 Broadway, on the last day of this month. We have thirty carriages of different styles that must be sold. Now is the time to buy cheap.
JAMES S. KEAL & CO.,
Broadway, near 44th st.

HARNESS.—IMPORTED ENGLISH RIDING SADdles and Bridles just arrived, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Lap Dusters, Brushes, Combs, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, &c. Our Harness are handmade. A good article at the lowest possible price.
E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st.,
corner College place.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,

BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

5TH AV., NO. 341.

MRS. SEAVER.

The above-mentioned house is in process of thorough renovation and refurnishing, and will soon be in readiness for the reception of families and gentlemen, without board.

NO. 56 EAST 9TH ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Newly-furnished apartments, en suite or separate; reception room, with bedroom adjoining; every first-class convenience; breakfast if desired; Summer prices.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with or without board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Terms moderate.

LARGE, AIRY ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; ample closet room; bath, &c., adjoining; references. No. 38 East 20th st.

NO. 54 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, for gentlemen, with a private family, living in their own house.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—LARGE, AIRY, AND handsomely-furnished rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen; table boarders accommodated.

PALMER'S, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—Newly and handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly, by day or week, at Summer prices. No. 13 East 28th st.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A FURnished room and bedroom, with bath, with or without board; above 17th st. and between 4th and 6th avs.; first-class accommodation required. Address Post Office Box No. 677, stating location, terms, &c.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A small, quiet family, all adults; an entire second floor in a full-sized house, with a generous private table required; to a well-located family, desiring to curtail expenses, a favorable opportunity is offered. Address ANSON, Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Take notice that the following is a description of the respective names used and private mark or marks branded or stamped by the undersigned (respectively engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors) on their respective butts, hogsheads, barrels, half-barrels, casks, half-casks, quarter-casks, and kegs, and this is published under and in pursuance of an act entitled an "Act in relation to the sale, use, and disposition of butts, hogsheads, barrels, casks, or kegs used in the manufacture of malt liquor," passed April 22, 1864, by the Legislature of the State of New-York, chapter 276, Session laws of 1864:

Manufacturers' Name.	Brand and Stamp.
FLANAGAN & WALLACE.	H. Howard & Co., Cornwall, N. Y. Flanagan, Wallace & Co., Newburgh, N. Y. Wm. R. Lawrence & Co., New-York. B. Johnson, New-York. Jessup, Cole & Postley, N. Y. H. Howard & Co., Newburgh, N. Y. R. Cole & Co., New-York. Flanagan, Wallace & Co., New-York. Flanagan & Wallace, N. Y.
DAVID JONES.	D. Jones, New-York.
C. P. HAWKINS.	C. P. Hawkins, N. Y.
HADDOCK & LANGDON.	Read Bros., Troy, N. Y. M. P. Read, New-York. T. T. Read, New-York. Haddock & Langdon, N. Y.
TRACY & RUSSELL.	E. Tracy, Lansingburgh. Tracy & Russell, New-York. A. McLachlan, N. Y. H. Bowler, Troy, N. Y.
MACPHERSON SMITH & DONALD SMITH.	Smith & Brother, N. Y. MacPherson Smith & Donald Smith.
HENRY F. COX.	H. F. Cox, New-York. H. F. Cox, Jersey City. S. Wescott, New-York.
HENRY FERRIS & SONS.	Henry Ferris, New-York. H. Ferris & Son, New-York. Ferris & Son, New-York. H. Ferris, New-York, Steam Ale. H. Ferris & Sons, N. Y.
BETZ & CO.	Betz & Co. Clausen & Betz.
T. C. LYMAN & CO.	Henry Howard, New-York. T. C. Lyman & Co., New-York.
MILBANK BROTHERS.	Milbank Bros., New-York. C. & S. Milbank, New-York. Millbank.
T. BEVERIDGE & CO.	J. Bevridge & Co., Newburgh. T. Beveridge & Co., Newburgh.
AMSDELL BROS.	Amsdell Bros., Albany.
CLAUSEN & BAUR.	Clausen & Baur, New-York.
P. BALLANTINE & SONS.	P. Ballantine & Sons, Newark.
HOWARD & FULLER.	Howard & Fuller, Brooklyn.
M. VASSAR & CO.	M. Vassar & Co., Poughkeepsie Ale
JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.	G. & D., N. Y. J. G. Gottsberger, New-York.
H. CLAUSEN & SON.	H. Clausen, New-York. H. Clausen & Son, New-York. H. C. & Son, N. Y. H. Clausen & Son, N. Y. Henry Clausen, New-York.
W. A. MILES & CO.	Wm. B. Miles, New-York. W. B. & A. Miles, New-York. W. A. Miles & Co., New-York.
JOHN F. ROTTMANN.	Rottman & Eckhoff, N. Y. J. F. Rottmann, N. Y. Atlantic Brewery.
TAYLOR & SON.	Taylor & Son., Albany Imperial Ale. J. Taylor & Sons., Albany Imperial Ale.
HERMAN KOEHLER.	Herman Koehler, N. Y. Herman Koehler. Koehler Bros., New-York. Koehler Brothers. H. Harmon, New-York.

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1874.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD WILL MEET at New-York City, and a similar board at San Francisco, on the 4th of August next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army.

Applications for permission to appear before these boards should be addressed to the Secretary of War, through the Surgeon General United States Army.

The application must be in the handwriting of the candidate, and must state the full name, residence, age, and date and place of birth. Candidates must be between twenty-one and twenty-eight years of age, and graduates of a medical college having a thorough and complete course of medical education—evidence of which must be submitted to the board.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished.

If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army, the fact should be stated, and in such cases the limit of age may be extended, subject to the decision of the Secretary of War in each special case.

No allowance is made for travel or other expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensible prerequisite to appointment. J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon General United States Army.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Trustees of the Cincinnati Southern Railway have submitted to the Secretary of War, for his examination, a design and drawing and a map of the proposed location of a bridge across the Ohio River, below the mouth of the Big Sandy, and near the foot of Horne st., in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, proposed to be constructed by said Trustees for the use of the Cincinnati Southern Railway.

MILES GREENWOOD,
PHILIP HEIDELBACH,
R. M. BISHOP,
WILLIAM HOOPER,
E. A. FERGUSON, } Trustees.

CINCINNATI, July 14, 1874.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S ORIGINAL FLUID MAGNESIA, for sixty years the best preparation for acidity, indigestion, heart-burn, gravel and gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all chemists, in large-sized bottles.
JOHN F. HENRY, Wholsale Agent, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

POSITIVELY LAST TWO WEEKS OF
P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,

Previous to the opening in Boston, Aug. 3.
A cool and delightful
SUMMER RESORT IN THE CITY!
The largest and most perfectly ventilated
AMUSEMENT BUILDING IN THE WORLD!
For these few remaining days will be given
A PROGRAMME OF STARTLING ACTS
New to the New-York public. Menagerie of
RARE AND COSTLY WILD BEASTS.
Black Rhinoceros, weighing
NINE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS!
DROVE OF ELEPHANTS, HERD OF CAMELS,
SEA-LIONS FROM ALASKA, LLAMAS, HORNED HORSE,
ELANDS, HAPPY FAMILY, POLAR BEARS, SUN BEARS,
GIRAFFES, WATER BUFFALOES, OSTRICHES, YAKS, ELKS,
ALBINO DEER, DROMEDARIES, TROPICAL BIRDS, SERPENTS.
MENAGERIE OPEN AT 1:30 AND 7 P. M.
ENTERTAINMENT AT 2:30 AND 8.

PROF. W. H. DONALDSON'S
GRAND EXPERIMENTAL BALLOON ASCENSIONS
EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
AT THE CONCLUSION OF
THE REGULAR PERFORMANCE ON THE GRAND COURSE.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

EDWARD MULLEN,
Pedestrian, believing in his ability to walk FIVE HUNDRED MILES in SIX CONSECUTIVE DAYS, has been assigned a special track inside the inner inclosure of the Hippodrome, where he is now walking in full view of the audience. No interruption of the brilliant contests in speed and daring equestrians upon the Grand Course. To accommodate those interested in pedestrianism, the Madison av. box-office will remain open at all hours of the day and night. Admission as usual, Fifty cents.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.

Mme. PICAUT, Directress. Entrée, 25c., 50c., $1.
PARISIAN CHAHUT CAN CAN DANSEUSES NIGHTLY.
PARISIAN CHAHUT CAN CAN DANSEUSES NIGHTLY.
AN ARMY OF OLIO ARTISTS IN SPECIALTIES.
Maggie Weston, Devere Brothers, Grinnell Children, Marie Boniface, Nelly Young, Carrie White.
Jardin Mabille, Paris, Woolwich Gardens, London, Volksgarten, Vienna, all in miniature.
Matinée Wednesday and Saturday. Secure your seats.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. C. W. BARRY.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY at 2 and 8 P. M.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
The sterling actor MR. C. W. BARRY, in the sensation, by Dominick Murray and C. W. Barry, entitled, ROPED IN, with efficient cast.	Production (by special request) of the new sensation, by A. H. SHELDON, entitled, WEALTH AND CRIME.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

THIS AND EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK, (by especial request,) the Grand Legendary Drama of FAUSTUS AND MEPHISTOPHELES! Full Cast, Grand Ballet, beautiful Scenery, Mechanical Effects, &c. EVANGELINE is in rehearsal, and soon to be produced.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CAMP-MEETING—SEA CLIFF—COMMENCing July 23, and continuing over two Sabbaths. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave New-York, Pier No. 27, Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stoping at 33d st. each way, and at Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Bishops Simpson, Haven, Peck, and Janes, Rev. Dr. Ives, Rev. Dr. Nelson, Rev. Dr. Eddy, Chaplain McCabe, together with many other distinguished divines of the Methodist and other denominations. Also Bishops Kavanaugh and Doggett, and Rev. Dr. Sargent and Dr. Lee, of the Church South, will be present.

Fare for the round trip, 60 cents.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS

REQUIRED FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 30th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the Plate and other Glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to
CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

IMPROVING DELAWARE RIVER AT FORT MIFFLIN BAR.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN., 15th July, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12:30 o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing, by dredging, from the bar in the Delaware River, near Fort Mifflin, 173,000 cubic yards, more or less, of sand, mud, and loose material.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of locality may be seen.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

IMPROVING SCHUYLKILL RIVER, PENN.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PENN., July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing by dredging from the channel of the Schuylkill River, above Penrose Ferry Bridge, about 70,000 cubic yards of sand and gravel.

Forms, specifications, &c., will be supplied from this office, where the map of locality may be seen. The right to reject any bid is reserved. J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

IMPROVEMENT OF WILMINGTON HARBOR, DELAWARE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 1,328 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12:45 o'clock P. M., of MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1874, for removing from the channel of Christiana River about 135 cubic yards, net, of solid rock.

Forms, specifications, drawings, and information will be furnished from this office, where map of locality can be seen.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.
J. D. KURTZ,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, No. 38 CHURCH ST., MOBILE, Ala., July 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS

For dredging 10,000 cubic yards, more or less, through the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Cedar Keys, Fla., will be received at this office, until noon, Aug. 22, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Printed blank forms of proposals and guaranty specifications, instructions to bidders, and any desired information, can be had on application to this office.
A. N. DAMRELL,
Captain of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, THIRD STORY UNION BANK BUILDING, FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST., BALTIMORE, Md., July 17, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN APPOMATTOX RIVER, Virginia, will be received until noon of July 31, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

REGISTRY BOOKS AND ELECTION PAMPHLETS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 30, 1874, for Registry Books and Election Pamphlets.

For particulars, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR TWO ENGINE BOILERS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., July 27, 1874, for furnishing two steam boilers for Engines Nos. 27 and 29.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEWERS, PAVING, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works, until 12 o'clock noon, July 29, 1874, for constructing sewers, and also, for regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging in various streets and avenues.

For particulars, see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

DRESSED BASE COURSE STONE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock, July 24, 1874, for 1,000 lineal feet of dressed base course stone for park enclosing wall.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COAL.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., July 24, 1874, for 245 tons coal.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

PRONOUNCED SUCCESS OF CHARLES GAYLER'S new serio-comic play, in five acts, entitled
WITH THE TIDE,
introducing
Miss KATIE MAYHEW
in the character of
JENNIE MARKLAND,
and in her charming
SONGS AND CHARACTER SKETCHES.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,

No. 201 Bowery.
Wonderful success of Mlle. DELACOUR'S Parisian CAN-CAN TROUPE.
THE GREAT SENSATION OF TO-DAY,
THE GREAT SENSATION OF TO-DAY.
Also, Mme. RENTZ'S famous FEMALE MINSTRELS.
Secure your seats during the day to avoid the crush at the Box-office.
MATINEE, FRIDAY, AT 2:30.

BOWERY THEATRE.

W. B. FRELIGH.......... Manager
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 22,
Complimentary testimonial to
Miss MILLIE SACKETT.
A host of new faces and first-class artists have volunteered for this important occasion; a programme of unusual excellence and novelty.
DRAMA, FARCE, VARIETY, SONGS, DANCES, &c.

GRAND SWISS SHOOTING FESTIVAL—To be held in SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J., on the 20th, 21st, 23d, and 24th of July, in commemoration of the first Federal Shooting Festival in Switzerland.

The Park will be splendidly decorated for this occasion. The public are cordially invited to join in this peaceful tournament; every one has the chance of winning one of the numerous and beautiful prizes.

Grand Concert every day. On THURSDAY, 23d, there will be Swiss Athletic Games, wrestling, gymnastics, stone throwing, singing by the several Swiss societies, distribution of prizes, dancing, and grand banquet. For particulars, see the programme.

ROME—THE VATICAN—THE INQUISITION.

The friends of Bible, Sunday, and evangelical school work in Italy have arranged with
Rev. W. C. VAN METER, of Rome,
for a farewell meeting, in Association Hall, on
THURSDAY EVENING, July 23.

Mr. VAN METER sails on Saturday, and will speak on the "MISSION TO THE CHILDREN OF ROME." PHILIP PHILLIPS has kindly volunteered to sing some of his beautiful hymns, and Mr. G. G. ROCKWOOD, at the conclusion of the meeting, will exhibit some magnificent stereoscopic views of Rome and vicinity.

COLOSSEUM. SUMMER SEASON, 50 CENTS.

OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Open Daily from 10 till dusk.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

1874.
FIRST MEETING.
SATURDAY, July 25.
TUESDAY, July 28.
THURSDAY, July 30.
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
TUESDAY, Aug. 4.
SECOND MEETING.
SATURDAY, Aug. 8.
TUESDAY, Aug. 11.
Extra match day, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12.
THURSDAY, Aug. 13.
SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
TUESDAY, Aug. 18.
Extra day Great Stake, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19.
THURSDAY, Aug. 20.
Races promptly at 12 o'clock each day.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

MISS M. A. E. PHILIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23 at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature.

KINDERGARTEN.

Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, will open their KINDERGARTEN INTERMEDIATE CLASS, mothers' class, and training class for Kindergartners, Oct. 1, at No. 26 East 50th st., where applications may be made personally or by letter.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.
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MME. C. MEARS,

Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA

AND

MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 23. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
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PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.
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MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

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REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address
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PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address
H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON,

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

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Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.
Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

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BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

A FARCE ENDED.

CARLOTTA F. SHOTWELL ACQUITTED.

CLOSE OF THE RODDY OPERA-GLASS SUIT—EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN COURT—THE ACCUSED TO BE TRIED FOR PERJURY.

The extraordinary "larceny" trial of Carlotta Frances Shotwell, or Carlotta Frances Roddy, charged with stealing an opera-glass and seven English sovereigns from Gen. Philip D. Roddy, an Ex-Confederate General, was resumed before Judge Sutherland, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. The building was quite as much crowded as on the preceding days of the trial, and the interest in the proceedings seemed, if anything, to have increased as the trial approached its close. A large number of spectators stood during the summing-up of counsel and the Judge's charged and listened intently to the words uttered.

The prisoner was promptly in attendance at the opening of court, and, as might be expected, was the object of considerable attention as she conversed with her counsel, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan. Gen. Roddy was accompanied, as usual, by United States Commissioner Davenport, Mr. Fullerton, and a number of friends.

The first witness called by the prosecution, in rebuttal, was Max Friedman, a broker of No. 2 Wall street, who testified that he had had business transactions with the prisoner in Jersey City and New-York. She told him that Gen. Roddy owed her large sums of money, and that unless he paid them she would disgrace himself and his wife and children. She stated that Gen. Roddy had an interesting family, to whom she threatened to write. Miss Shotwell asked him to purchase the $50,000 bond, (identified,) and showed him a bundle of papers, which she said would assist the witness in a suit then being prosecuted by him against Gen. Roddy. Witness declined to purchase the bond, not considering it of value. Miss Shotwell said that she took the papers from Gen. Roddy's room in his absence, and witness advised her to replace them where she had taken them from. Witness could not actually say that the bond was among the bundle of papers which she said she took from Roddy's room. The prisoner said that Roddy had once agreed to purchase the bond, but he did not pay the money, and she then took the bond. She threatened to ruin Roddy if he did not pay the various sums he owed her. Miss Shotwell met Frank Brooks in witness' office. She spoke friendly to him, and said to witness that she knew he was not guilty of stealing her bond.

In cross-examination Friedman denied that he had ever offered Miss Shotwell $3,000 to withdraw the prosecution against Brooks and Everett. The fact was, she said, she wanted $3,000 to go to Europe, in order to obtain her money from Gen. Roddy. Witness offered to advance her money to go there, and promised her letters of introduction, but she declined. Witness did not think he told the prisoner that if she did not withdraw from the prosecution of Brooks and Everett they would have her in the Tombs.

Mr. Sullivan offered in evidence the records of the filing of the indictments against Brooks in 1872 and against Miss Shotwell in June, 1874, and in rebuttal of Friedman's testimony, called the prisoner. She denied emphatically that she had ever said she believed Brooks to be innocent; she knew him to be guilty; Friedman offered her $3,000 to withdraw from the prosecution, and said that if she did not do so Brooks and Everett would have her in the Tombs; witness defied them to put her in prison.

This closed the evidence on both sides.

Mr. Sullivan then commenced his summing-up address to the jury. He felt it an honor, he said, to have been deputed by one of the oldest and most honored of New-York's citizens—Thurlow Weed—actuated by sympathy for the prisoner, whose father he had known, to defend a poor, friendless, penniless woman against the persecutions of Roddy and his powerful friends. The jury had been led to believe that they were to pass upon a larceny case, and counsel had come into court under the same impression, but found himself compelled to go into the whole history of the relations between Gen. Roddy and the accused during their long and intimate acquaintance. And this poor woman, hunted down and persecuted, had been brought to the bar of a criminal court, by whom? By Roddy, her husband, who had sworn to protect her, and had entered into a compact with her which was as binding as the most solemn religious ceremony. Counsel for Roddy admitted in his opening that the complainant was driven to desperation; that he should either shoot himself, jump off the dock, or put the prisoner in State Prison, in order to rid himself of her. This cowardly complainant had searched through the many years of his close intimacy with the prisoner for some charge on which he could have her put out of the way, and could find nothing. The flimsy charge of stealing an opera-glass was at last preferred. But would any sensible man, after hearing the testimony of the relations which existed for years between Roddy and the prisoner, and the manner in which the property of one was used in common by both, believe that they could convict this woman, on whom Roddy had, according to his own account, lavished some $50,000, of stealing from him an opera-glass and seven sovereigns? The charge of larceny was too absurd, and required no comment from him. The case was a malicious prosecution, instituted solely for the purpose of furthering the private ends of Gen. Roddy and his friends. He wanted to get rid of the prisoner, and adopted this means as the most effective. The great motive in the prosecution, however, was to try and disqualify Mrs. Roddy from ever again testifying on the witness stand. If the private counsel of Gen. Roddy, one of whom was also counsel for Frank Brooks, indicted for the robbery of the prisoner, could only have her convicted, then she could never testify against Brooks and Everett, whom she had been trying for eighteen months to bring to trial, but who never could be brought to trial, and Roddy and his friends would be safe. Roddy and his confederates had threatened her that if she did not withdraw from the prosecution of these men they would have her in the Tombs. They had succeeded, for the moment she commenced suit she was arrested, incarcerated in the Tombs, and hurried on to trial with indecent haste. The prosecution was a purely private one instigated by Roddy, and counsel believed that if District Attorney Phelps or the Attorney General were present they would at once direct a discontinuance of the proceedings, and prevent the machinery of the law from being used for the gratification of Roddy's vindictive designs. Counsel briefly alluded to the charge of larceny, which, he claimed, was wholly unsupported by the evidence, and in concluding his eloquent argument, appealed to the jury to protect the jury-box from being made the engine of private malice, and urged them to save Roddy, who had already been humiliated out of his own mouth—and that was his false to his God, to his wife, whom he had sworn to protect, and to his interesting family—from the additional humiliation of dragging the pure robes of justice in the mire of his own malignity. During the delivery of Mr. Sullivan's appeal, the fourth, fifth, ninth, and eleventh jurors were seen to be visibly affected, and some of his remarks were greeted with applause.

Mr. Fullerton, in replying for the prosecution, denied that the case was a private prosecution, instituted in the interest of Gen. Roddy, and explained the presence of private counsel by stating that they had been called in to assist the District Attorney, who had been overworked. Counsel also denied that he was interested in the case of Brooks and Everett, and contended that he had only acted in the interest of justice. After commenting on the evidence, counsel contended that the charge of larceny had been fully proved, and urged them to render a verdict of guilty irrespective of their sympathies for a woman, to which counsel for the prisoner had so eloquently appealed.

Judge Sutherland then charged the jury, clearly defining the difference between grand and petty larcenies. Every larceny, he said, must include a trespass. The jury must be satisfied that the defendant took this property from the trunk of the General, intending to appropriate it to her own use and not return it, before they could convict her. His Honor then ably reviewed the evidence given in support of the prosecution, and drew especial attention to the testimony given by the Police officers. Then turning to the defense, he examined the evidence given by the prisoner wherein she denied taking the opera-glass from the trunk at Taylor's Hotel, and her swearing that she brought it from Washington. There was no evidence, he said, that the prisoner was the wife of Gen. Roddy, but there was evidence that she may have thought she was his wife. He regarded them as a matter of law that if they believed that the defendant was the wife of the complainant, she should not be convicted of stealing the property of her husband; but if they believed she did not occupy that position they could convict her of the offense.

At 1:45 P. M. the jury retired to consider their verdict, and at 3:45 P. M. returned into court amid breathless silence. They filed in slowly, and took their seats. the foreman holding in his hand the packet of letters written to the prisoner from Europe by Gen. Roddy, which had been taken to the jury-room to be read. When it became known that the jury had returned into court, the loungers in the passages and stairways rushed in, and the building was in an instant filled to overflowing. Miss Shotwell was placed at the bar, and quietly scanned the countenances of the jurors. While the clerk called the names of the jury a pin could have been heard fall in court, and the suspense was painful. In answer to the interrogatories of Mr. Clerk Hall, the foreman, in a loud, clear voice pronounced a verdict of "not guilty."

The announcement of the verdict was received with a storm of applause which the united efforts of the police and court officers failed for a time to suppress, and the scene of tumultuous excitement which ensued almost baffles description. Although it was known that Miss Shotwell had very few friends in court, the entire audience seemed to be in sympathy with her, and pressed forward to congratulate the lady and her counsel. Perhaps the accused was herself the least affected of any person in court by the verdict, which evidently did not take her by surprise. As the jurors filed out on being discharged, they each shook hands with the prisoner.

After the verdict had been recorded the Assistant District Attorney asked that the prisoner be remanded for trial on an indictment charging her with perjury in having sworn that she was the wife of Gen. Roddy.

Mr. Sullivan replied that he was ready to try the case at that moment. He demanded a speedy trial, and asked that the prisoner be discharged on her own recognizance or admitted to bail in a moderate sum. The lady would be ready to appear for trial at any moment, and counsel was confident that $500 would be a sufficient amount to insure her attendance.

Judge Sutherland—I'll fix bail at $1,000. If you can give $500 you can give $1,000. I am not sure but Gen. Roddy would go bail for her. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sullivan then asked the court to grant an order directing the District Attorney to deliver to Miss Shotwell her private papers which had been seized by the Police. The prosecution had gained possession of these papers by a certain mode of procedure, and it was but just that they should now be returned to their owner.

Judge Sutherland said he would decide the matter to-day, and the further discussion of the subject was postponed. The vast crowd in and around the court then slowly dispersed.

The prisoner, accompanied by Mr. Sullivan, then walked to the Tombs, the hour being too late to procure bail. She will be brought to the District Attorney's office to-day, and admitted to bail.

On retiring to consider their verdict, the jury read the letters handed to them. They were written to the prisoner from Europe by Gen. Roddy, and were couched in terms of the warmest affection. On the first ballot the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction, on the second ten against two, and on the third ballot they voted unanimously for acquittal. Thus ended the extraordinary trial about a $15 opera-glass, which occupied the time of court, jurors, and lawyers for four days.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A GERMAN EXCISE COMMISSIONER WANTED—A TELEGRAPHIC FRANCHISE—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

After a vacation of two weeks the Board of Aldermen met yesterday for the transaction of regular business. Messrs. Vance, Monheimer, Van Schaick, and Lysaght were not present. In the absence of the President, Mr. Cooper was called to the chair. Mr. Billings presented a petition of the Law Telegraph Company soliciting the privilege of placing their instruments in the New Court-house and the Register's Office, the object being to effect direct communication with the various law offices of this City. The company offer $200 a year for the privilege. Mr. Billings said that lawyers were often compelled to lose hours and even days in waiting for a case on the calendar to be reached, but under the proposed system their clerks could notify them the moment a suit was ready to be called. The introduction of the instruments would, therefore, prove a great convenience to the legal profession.

Mr. McCafferty said he regarded the privilege solicited by the company in the light of a franchise, and as such he thought it should be productive of a fair amount of revenue. The privilege for which they had received a petition was worth, in his opinion, from $5,000 to $10,000 a year.

Mr. Gilon said he could not conscientiously vote for a resolution of the kind, especially as the right which the company had asked might be prouctive of a large revenue to the City.

Mr. Billings reminded the board that the privilege involved a matter of public accommodation.

Mr. McCafferty moved that the petition be referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The motion was lost, and a resolution in accordance with the petition was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Messrs. Cooper, Falconer, Flanagan, Kehr, Morris, Ottendorfer, and Kelly.

Negative—Messrs. Gilon, Koch, and McCafferty.

A petition was received from the owners of a large number of lager-beer saloons, praying for the repeal of the ordinance imposing a special tax of $10 for Croton water used at each bar. It was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

Mr. Kehr here created some astonishment in the Board by submitting a resolution requesting the Mayor to appoint a German citizen to fill the vacancy in the Excise Board, caused by the appointment of Mr. John R. Voorhis to the office of Police Commissioner. Mr. Kehr said that when the nomination for Excise Commissioners were first sent to their board for confirmation he expressed himself in favor of having some man of German nationality appointed, and he was of the same opinion then. A large number of Germans were engaged in the business over which the Excise Board had control, and it was therefore proper that Germans should be represented in the organization.

Mr. Billings thought that the Excise Board was in excellent condition, and that they should not intertere with that organization. It should be left undisturbed.

Mr. McCafferty said that not more than ten or twelve days had elapsed since the board called upon Gov. Dix to remove Mayor Havemeyer, and yet they proposed to stultify themselves by asking the Mayor to make an appointment for them in the Excise Board. He did not, for his part, see how they could do such a thing.

Mr. Morris remarked that every nationality might come in and claim places under such a resolution.

The resolution was lost by the following vote, not being a majority of all the members:

Affirmative—Messrs. Cooper, Flanagan, Gilon, Kehr, Koch, Ottendorfer, Kelly—5.

Negative—Messrs. Billings, Falconer, McCafferty, Morris—4.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the officers of the Nursery and Child's Hospital to sublet their premises on the corner of Fifty-first street and Lexington avenue.

A resolution was also adopted requesting the Board of Apportionment to appropriate $15,000 for paving the walks and avenues of West Washington Market, which are now in a dilapidated condition.

The new Permit ordinance providing that a fee of $1 shall be paid for the privilege of using signs, exhibiting show-cases, &c., was then adopted over the Mayor's veto.

The board sustained the veto of the Mayor against ejecting the new Court-house Commissioners from their present office, after which they adjourned until the first Thursday in September.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

The volume of business transacted on Wall street yesterday was very light, though somewhat larger than on the previous day. Prices, however, were lower, Erie exhibiting the most marked decline, in sympathy with the London market. The most active stock was Lake Shore, in which a considerable business was done, consequent upon the announcement of a call for a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Directors of the road for to-day. It is generally understood that the objects of the meeting are to take action in regard to the dividend, and the proposed lease of the road to the New-York Central. The most opposite opinions prevail in regard to the contemplated dividend. Notwithstanding the rumors afloat concerning the matter, yesterday the stock only advanced ¼ per cent., which is no doubt attributable to the fact that every one on the street is well aware that only in one way can the dividend be paid, namely, by borrowing the money wherewith to do it.

At the Produce Exchange yesterday the dealings in pork and lard were quite heavy, and the prices of those commodities exhibited a considerable advance, so considerable in fact that the "short" interest raised the cry of a corner. Some excitement was created by the report that the extensive produce house of Willard Bros., of Wilmington, N. C., had failed, and that a prominent firm on South street, in this City, was heavily involved in consequence of the failure. A reporter of THE TIMES had an interview with a member of the firm in question, who admitted the failure of the Washington concern, but stated that he was not in a position to say to what extent it would affect their house.

SAD DROWNING ACCIDENT.

The Jersey Central Railroad Company's ferry-boat Plainfield, on her 1:45 P. M. trip from New-York yesterday, ran into the tug Ida Willett about midstream, knocking two of the men employed on the latter overboard and injuring the tug considerably. The hand remaining on the propeller endeavored to rescue the poor fellows, but before he succeeded in getting near enough to throw them a line one had sunk for the last time after a gallant struggle for life. The other was taken safely aboard the tug. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's steamer Jersey City and a boat from the United States steamer Roanoke hastened to the assistance of the drowning men, but too late to be of service, while the Plainfield lay idly in the stream, without making the slightest effort of any kind to save life. Much indignation was evinced by the passengers on the Plainfield at the apathy exhibited by those in charge of her.

THE STABBING OF ANTONIO COSTER.

Coroner Woltman yesterday took the antemortem deposition of Antonio Coster, a Portuguese sailor, who was stabbed in four places, by Patrick Dobbins, on the night of the 19th inst. The dying man said that he and Dobbins boarded at No. 74 Oliver street. On Sunday night Dobbins was intoxicated, and asked him for the loan of some money. He took $2 75 from his pocket and handed it to Dobbins, but the daughter of the landlord took the money away and refused to return it to him, saying that he would only get drunk. Dobbins threatened to assault him if he asked the girl for any money, and then left the house. He returned in two hours, and they went into the yard. Coster soon returned to the house, and when he again went to look for Dobbins, could not find him. As Coster was about leaving the yard he thought he saw the form of a man sitting down near the fence, and went toward him, but he had not quite reached him, when the man, who proved to be Dobbins, struck him. Coster returned the blow, and was then stabbed by Dobbins. The latter was identified by the wounded man shortly after the arrest, and is locked up to await the result of the injuries.

THE SANITARY SQUAD.

RAID ON THE INHABITED CELLARS OF THE FOURTH WARD—A GOOD WORK WELL DONE.

Yesterday morning Sergts. Lefferts and Holdman, with twenty men of the Sanitary Squad, under the direction of Dr. Lockwood, of the Fourth Precinct, made a raid on the inhabited cellars of the Fourth Ward. The first place visited was the basement of the house No. 149 Chatham street. The place is kept by one Edward Peterson, and it would be hard to imagine a viler place for human beings to live in. It consists of a "saloon," which occupies the front of the cellar, and nine sleeping rooms. The first is about twenty feet square, and has a bar with the usual fixtures, a piano in one corner, and several settees, and a number of chairs ranged around the room. The sleeping-rooms are immediately in the rear of the saloon, and are placed on each side of a narrow passage that runs between. They are about 9 feet long by 7 feet wide, and but two of them have any direct communication with the outer air. They were each furnished with a bed, a washstand and a chair. Some of them showed indications of an attempt at ornamentation by their occupants in the shape of gaudy colored prints, flags, and artificial flowers displayed on the walls. The whole place was very foul, owing to the want of ventilation and the lack of cleanliness of the occupants, and partly to the presence of a stable in an adjoining house, from which there is a constant flow of impurities into the cellar beneath. Nine unfortunate women occupied the rooms, for which, including their board, they pay several dollars a week. One of them said that now they did not make enough to pay the rent, and that they were all in debt. The truth of the matter is, that it is not to their landlord's interest that they should be out of debt, for, as it now is, they own the women, body and soul. They even own the very clothes they wear, and consequently have them in their power. If a woman attempts to leave, they demand the restitution of the garments they have lent her, and, as she has nothing of her own to wear, she cannot go. Besides this, there is a system of terrorism carried on that effectually prevents any assertion of independence. The women know that if they leave against the will of the landlord they may expect a terrible beating to begin with, and a system of persecution that they cannot escape so long as they continue to live in New-York, and, as they never have any money to speak of, they cannot pay their fare to any other place. All of the down-town dens are managed pretty much on the same principle. Immediately upon the arrival of the Police, a cordon of men was formed to keep the crowd from pressing up around the entrance, and the beds and bedsteads were taken from the rooms and piled up on the sidewalk in front of the entrance to the cellar. The women, who had already packed up their small stores of clothing, seemed to enjoy the excitement of a visit from the Police mightily. They chatted pleasantly with Dr. Lockwood, with whom they are well acquainted, as he has been on duty in the precinct for some years. Warden Brennan, who accompanied the doctor out of curiosity during the first two visits, was recognized by many of them as an old acquaintance. As they had nothing to lose by the raid, they seemed determined to make as much fun as they could out of the occurrence. The next place invaded was No. 24 Chatham street, the Norddeutsche Concert Hall. Here were found five underground rooms, the saloon, the piano, the bar, and the filth. The beds and bedsteads were here put on the sidewalk, and the squad then proceeded to No. 22 North William street. This place is known as a "double-decker," there being two floors underground. With the exception of its having two floors, there is substantially no difference between it and the others already mentioned. No. 10 North William street was then attended to in the same manner. No. 236 William street was found comparatively clean, and no beds or bedding were to be seen. At No. 14 Dover street no beds were found, and Nos. 336 and 333½ Water street were closed, the occupants having moved away. In the cellar of the house No. 338 Water street four mattresses were discovered. This and the cellar of No. 340 were the most unhealthy places of the lot. Upon lifting a trap in the floor the Sergeant disclosed a stagnant pool of water, which proved to be eighteen inches deep by actual measurement. The room was not high enough to permit an ordinary man to stand upright, and the heat and the foul odors rendered it almost unbearable. As the beds and bedsteads are merely put out on the sidewalk and allowed to remain there, they are immediately put back again so soon as the Police go away. The places that were "pulled" yesterday morning were doubtless in full blast again last night. Dr. Lockwood says that notwithstanding these drawbacks, the annoyance caused to the proprietors of the places by the frequent raids made on them has decreased them very much within the past year.

A FORTY MILLION LAWSUIT.

THE GREAT CASE OF TURNBULL VS. PARDEE DECIDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., Tuesday, July 21, 1874.

The great $40,000,000 coal land lawsuit of Turnbull vs. Pardee and others, which has been pending in the courts of this State for two years, has been decided in favor of the defendants, under the provision of the law of Pennsylvania governing the gaining of title to land by Treasurer's sale for arrears of taxes.

The question at stake was the title to several thousand acres of land in lower Luzerne County, rich in deposits of coal, held by the defendants, and claimed by James Turnbull as the heir of Alexander and James Turnbull, deceased. The land is in the heart of the coal-fields, and was the property of the Turnbull family, once prominent in Philadelphia, long before it was known to contain coal. The last Turnbull in whom the title rested was James Turnbull, deceased, father, of the claimant. He neglected to keep the taxes on it paid, and it was sold at Treasurer's sale. The property subsequently came into the hands of Oris Pardee and other great capitalists. The father of the plaintiff died in Philadelphia about forty years ago, before the great value of the land was known. He left a divorced wife and the plaintiff, then a mere child. Some time after the death of his father, young Turnbull went to sea. His mother, in 1852, believing that her son was the rightful owner of the land in Luzerne County, made efforts to have the claim substantiated. She found a friend and adviser in O. H. Wheeler, Esq., then a lawyer in this place. He shared her belief in the justice of her son's claim, and recommended an experiment suit to recover. It being necessary to find the missing heir before anything could be done, they commenced a search for him. For twenty years they sought and waited anxiously to hear of his whereabouts. Finally, in 1871, they heard of him in Mazatlan, Mexico. He was summoned home, and arrived in Philadelphia early in 1872.

His career had been one of constant danger and hardship. On his first voyage he was shipwrecked. With eight companions he floated for nine days on the ocean in an open boat. It was picked up near the Island of St. Thomas, with all its inmates dead but Turnbull. Recovering from this voyage, he went to Central America, and, in 1849, to to California. He remained there a year or two, and made considerable money, adhering to a resolution he made when he left home to touch no intoxicating drink and never to gamble. Leaving California, he went to Mexico, engaging in the construction of a canal at Mazatlan. While there he was robbed several times, and was once left for dead, with twelve daggers sticking in him, by a gang of Mexicans, who robbed him. On the way from California to Mexico he was the victim of a steam-boat explosion, in which over a hundred were killed, he being one of a very few who escaped. He was several times shipwrecked, but lived to answer the summons to come home and prove his claim to immense wealth. He worked faithfully in his cause, but takes his great defeat philosophically.

KILLED ON VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD.

An officer of the Nineteenth Precinct yesterday found the body of a man in the excavation on Fourth avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets. It was subsequently ascertained that the deceased was Daniel McCue, a contractor, of No. 444 East Seventy-eighth street. It is supposed that the unfortunate man tumbled into the excavation while going to work. Coroner Woltman will investigate.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

Mayor Havemeyer stated yesterday that his message would not be ready before Friday or Saturday—but he added that he would not send it immediately after its completion to Gov. Dix.

"When will you transmit the document?" inquired a TIMES reporter.

"Well, perhaps on Saturday night, or in the early part of next week. It will take me some time to read it, and it may possibly take the Governor a week to examine it thoroughly. I think my work, so far as the answer is concerned, will be completed by Saturday."

It was rumored in the City Hall that Thurlow Weed had gone to Albany for the purpose of defending the Mayor before Gov. Dix—but the rumor could not be traced to an authentic source.

THE GERMAN REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

The Central Organization of the German Property Owners, composed of the delegates of the different ward organizations, formed during the past year, held a meeting at the Fourth Ward German School last night. Chas. Weltz presided. From the Thirteenth Ward it was reported that an organization for that district has been effected and three delegates, representing the new organization, present, were admitted. It was also reported that a permanent organization has been effected in the Fourth Ward. A resolution of the Nineteenth Ward, in relation to improvements on the Harlem River, demanding that the same be rendere navigable, was adopted, and is to be brought to the attention of the Common Council through a committee from each of the different ward organizations. A resolution of the Twenty-first Ward Association was adopted, calling attention to the fact that, by ordinance of the Common Council, churches and other institutions are allowed to burn in front of their edifices only two lamps at the expense of the corporation; yet there are, it is alleged, a number of churches, where from six to a dozen lamps are burned in front of the edifices, in violation of the ordinance referred to, thereby defrauding the taxpayers out of several thousand dollars a year. To bring this matter to the attention of the proper authorities, the matter was referred to the Committee on Public Works.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S PICNICS.

ANOTHER PLEASANT EXCURSION YESTERDAY—SIXTEEN HUNDRED LITTLE ONES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND WARDS MADE HAPPY.

The fourth of the Free Excursions for Poor Children took place yesterday, this time 1,656 children of the First and Second Wards being entertained. In acknowledgment of a generous subscription of $1,500 from the members of the Stock Exchange this one was called the "Stock Exchange Excursion," and another one to be given to-morrow to the children of the Third and Fifth Wards will be known by the same title. Soon after 8 o'clock A. M., the children were formed into line and marched up Liberty street to Broadway, to Wall street, to Broad, to Beaver, and thence, via Broadway and Rector street, to Pier No. 8 North River, where the party was taken on board the barge Chicago. On the route to Raritan, (pronounced "Rat-and-tan" by the boys,) the excursionists employed their time in singing and in acknowledging salutes from passing craft. After a pleasant sail of three hours duration the party disembarked, during a shower, at Raritan Grove. Here a dinner of sandwiches and milk was served. About 500 of the boys went in bathing and swam out so far into the bay that they had to be pursued and hunted back by men in small boats. But a small number of the girls bathed, the major part of them preferring to climb the hills in quest of wild flowers or to witness a performance of the Punch and Judy show on the lawn. During the sail back to the City the usual quantity of cake, lemonade, and ice-cream was distributed, and at 6:45 the children were all safely landed and dispatched to their homes. Capt. Lowery, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; Capt. Van Duser, of the First Precinct; Sergt. Blair, of the Second Precinct; Sergt. Linde , of the First Precinct, and about ten patrolmen accompanied the excursion for the purpose of preserving order and protecting the children. The total number taken in the four excursions already given is 7,405 and the total cost $2,595 32, or a pro rata cost of thirty-eight cents for each child. The expenses of yesterday's excursion amounted to $681 18.

The Trustees of the Poor Children's Free Excursion Fund acknowledge the following additional contributions:

Previously acknowledged	$5,170 38
A friend of the children	2 00
Willie	10 00
Cash	100 00
A. E.	10 00
Tarrytown	5 00
Popsil Toodles	1 00
T., Ti., and M., three little ones	3 00
D. L. M.	6 00
Jemmie Jed. per TIMES	1 00
Charles D. Morris, Peekskill	20 00
Boon on Coniine	5 00
A., in memoriam	5 00
A. R., per TIMES	25 00
Adrian Iselin	100 00

Sixteen tickets to the fourth picnic having been sent to the New-York Stock Exchange in token of appreciation of their handsome gift, were put up at auction by Mr. Mitchell, Vice Chairman, and sold as follows:

One to Fred. White, at	5 00
One to E. J. Hanks, at	2 00
One to W. W. Heaton, at	2 00
One to J. W. Kildreth, at	1 00
Two to G. S. Bonner & Co., at	10 00
One to Alfred Kimber at	2 00
One to G. Buckingham, Jr., at	2 00
One to F. S. Weston, at	2 00
One to H. I. Nicholas, at	10 00
One to J. A. Patterson, at	5 00
One to Drake Bros., at	10 50
One to A. T. R. Martin, at	5 00
One to S. T. Monroe, at	5 00
One to C. C. Rommage, Jr., at	5 00
One to Eccles, Kimball & Co., at	50 00
Total	$5,592 38
Expenses of three excurions	2,214 20
Balance on hand	$3,378 18

CREEDMOOR YESTERDAY.

GOOD SHOOTING BY THE FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF BROOKLYN—REMARKABLE SHOTS BY ONE-ARMED MEN.

The Fourteenth Regiment, Fifth Brigade, Second Division, (Brooklyn,) Col. McLeer commanding, proceeded to Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday, on the 9:35 train for rifle practice. The range was in an excellent condition, and the sky being overcast the day was in every respect favorable for fine shooting. The regiment, to the number of 220, commenced firing at the 200 yards range at 10:30 A. M., and concluded its score shortly before 1 o'clock. An intermission of one hour was taken for luncheon, during which time a light shower of rain fell, but ceased just before the hour for firing at the long range. The behavior of the regiment was in every way commendable. But one case of disobedience of orders occurred, and this was promptly punished by placing the offending member in the guard-tent in so quiet a manner that but few were aware of any disturbance. Major Denslow, of the Brigade Staff, was present as Brigade Inspector. Among the prominent visitors were Gen. Dakin, Col. Wingate, Col. Roehr, of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn; Capt. Burton and Capts. Lee, Maxwell, and Meyenborg, of the Brigade Staff. Col. McLeer, who lost his left arm in the late war, made a score of fifteen at both ranges, without an artificial rest, and Major Schwrig made a score of nine at the 200 yards distance with his left hand, his right arm having been lost in the battle of the Wilderness.

The following list indicates the number firing at both ranges:

Company.	F.	S.	A.	B.	C.	D.	G.	E.	F.	H.	I.	K.
200 yards	10	24	21	14	25	30	35	20	24	17		
500 yards	7	5	2	1	5	13	11	5	8	4		

The number made by the highest twelve, constituting the regimental "team," was 263. The following is the score of the best shots at both ranges:

	200 Yds.							500 Yds.							Total.	G'd Total.
							Total.							Total.		
Corporal Corey, Co. A	3	0	3	3	4		13	4	2	2	2	3		13	26	
Private Ryan, Co. E	4	2	2	4	3		15	2	2	4	3	0		11	26	
Capt. Mitchell, Co. E	4	3	2	2	3		14	0	3	2	0	1		8	23	
Private Nipple, Co. F	2	2	2	2	2		10	2	3	2	3	3		13	23	
Quartermaster Booth	2	3	3	2	2		12	2	2	3	2	0		9	21	
Brevet Capt. Fisher	2	2	3	2	2		11	2	2	3	0	2		9	20	
Private Martin, Co A	3	2	0	3	3		11	3	2	2	3	1		10	20	
Private King, Co. F	4	0	0	2	3		9	2	3	0	2	3		10	19	
Private Douglass, Co. F	2	2	2	2	4		12	2	0	2	0	3		7	19	
Drummer Weed, Co. F	3	2	2	2	2		12	2	0	2	3	0		7	19	
Corporal O'Bryan, Co. E	0	2	2	3	3		10	2	2	0	2	4		10	19	
Private King, Co. E	4	4	3	0	3		14	0	4	0	0	0		4	18	
Lieut. Gloster, Co. F	3	2	4	2	2		13	3	0	0	2	0		5	18	
Private Price, Co. F	3	2	2	2	2		11	0	4	3	0	2		9	20	
Private Johnson, Co. F	0	2	2	4	0		10	2	4	0	0	2		8	18	
Private Williams, Co. I	2	2	2	2	0		10	0	2	2	2	2		8	18	
Capt. Cardona, Co. I	2	0	2	2	2		8	4	4	0	0	2		10	18	
Private Spears, Co. I	0	3	2	2	2		9	2	4	2	0	0		8	17	
Adjt. Smith	2	2	2	2	0		8	0	2	4	3	0		9	17	
Corporal Mullany, Co. E	2	0	4	3	0		9	0	0	2	3	3		8	17	
Private McCartney, Co. E	2	0	0	3	1		6	3	0	2	0	2		7	17	
Private Brown, Co. I	2	2	2	2	0		8	2	2	0	0	2		6	14	
Capt. Michell, F. and S	4	2	0	4	2		12	0	0	0	4	0		4	16	
Capt. Tyson, Co. K	2	3	2	4	1		12	3	2	0	0	0		5	17	
Col. McLeer	3	2	2	0	2		9	1	2	0	2	0		5	14	
Major Schwrig	3	2	2	0	2		9									

A BULL-FIGHT IN TOMPKINS SQUARE.

At about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a young Texan steer broke loose from a herd that were being driven into the cattle-pens of the Butchers' Hide and Melting Association, at the foot of Forty-fifth street, East River, and escaping from the yard, started down First avenue at a terrific pace, causing consternation among the numerous pedestrians who lined the streets as he passed. The steer kept on down First avenue until he arrived at Ninth street, chased by a number of policemen, and followed by a crowd of excited men, women, and children. At Ninth street he was headed off and ran down toward Avenue A. In his career down Ninth street, he knocked down several children and two grown persons. A young man named Theodore M. Berge, living in Ninth street, fired a shot from a revolver at the wild animal, but he paid no attention to the attack, but continued on down to Tompkins square, into which he dashed at a headlong pace, scattering the women and children assembled there. Information of the presence of the infuriated animal was conveyed to the Seventeenth Precinct, and Capt. Mount, with a section of men, started for the scene. Before the arrival of the Police in force, Simon Adler, of No. 111 Essex street, First Lieutenant of Company A, Eleventh Regiment, National Guard, attempted to put an end to the infuriated animal by shooting him. He procured a shot-gun musket, and, approaching the steer, fired on him. The shot took effect in his head, but did not appear to affect him much. Adler fired a pistol at the steer, who then charged at the man, knocked him down and trampled on him, injuring him severely. He was taken to the station-house on a stretcher, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Maclay and Ambulance Surgeon Lewis, and was subsequently taken to his home. When Capt. Mount arrived with the Police he found the square filled with a large crowd of excited people, a number of whom were firing upon the animal with pistols. An empty wagon was procured, and under cover of this vehicle the Police succeeded several times in approaching the animal within pistol range, and opened a fusilade on him. After some thirty or forty shots were fired the animal was finally brought down by a pistol-ball in the left shoulder, fired from a navy revolver by David Arnold, an ex-policeman, and he was quickly dispatched. Thomas Rowe, of No. 276 East Tenth street, while standing in front of his residence, was shot in the shoulder and severely wounded by a stray bullet intended for the steer. Felix McEneany, of No. 545 East Twelfth street, was knocked down by the steer in Tompkins square, and was severely bruised about the body.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The steam-ship Wisconsin, for Liverpool, took out 33,072 letters and 68 bags of papers yesterday.

The body of a boy was washed ashore yesterday at Fort Columbus, and was sent to the Morgue.

There will be music on the Mall, in Central Park, at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon, if the weather is fine.

We have received $25 from "A. R." for the "Sick Children's Fund," and the same sum for the "Children's Excursion Fund."

Rev. W. C. Van Meter will deliver an address on "The Mission to the Children in Italy," to-morrow evening, at Association Hall.

The second regular meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League will be held at Plimpton Hall this evening.

Ellen Conner, aged seven years, of No. 12 Pell street, fell through a skylight at No. 23 Pearl street, yesterday, and was seriously injured.

John Mulholland, aged thirty-seven, of No. 25